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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

Civil Justice

IN

THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS,

FOR THE YEAR

1884.

Madras:
PRINTED AT THE SCOTTISH PRESS, BY GRAVES, COOKSON AND CO.,
HIGH COURT BUILDINGS.

1885.

NOTE.

This Report does not include the work of the Tasildar-Munsif of the Palnis in the Madura District, no returns having been received from that officer up to date.

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BENGAL SECRETARIAT
LIBRARY

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE

IN THE

PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS

IN

1884.

Introductory.

1. The arrangement and plan of the present report are the same as in those of preceding years.

2. The preparation of a map showing the territorial jurisdiction of all subordinate Courts has been commenced, but it has been found impossible to get it executed in time for incorporation in the present report. It will therefore be included in the report for the year 1885.

HIGH COURT.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

Benches and working days.

	Benches.	Days.
1879 ...	268 ...	147
1880 ...	320 ...	175
1881 ...	411 ...	163
1882 ...	343 ...	182
1883 ...	243 ...	185
Average ...	317 ...	170
Compare 1884...	331 ...	223

3. On the Original Side of the High Court, 331 Benches sat on 223 days during the year under review for the disposal of Civil Suits and Insolvency Cases. The marginal statement shows the number of Benches and of the days on which they sat during the preceding five years as compared with 1884.

Sittings.

4. For the hearing of original suits,

1	Judge sat	separately	on	88	days,
2	Judges sat	separately and simultaneously	on ...	68	„
3	„	together	on	5	„
3	„	separately and simultaneously	on ...	18	„ and
5	„	„	„ on ...	1	day.

References to take accounts, &c., occupied one Judge for 41 days.

Receipts.

	Rupees.
Commission of the Accountant Genoral.	2,194
Fees realised in stamps.	61,867
Probate and Administration duty.	71,418
	1,35,479

5. The receipts from Court Fees during the year amounted to Rupees 1,35,479 as detailed in the margin, against Rupees 98,310 in 1883, of which latter sum Rupees 34,604 were received on account of Probate and Administration duty.

SUITS.

A.—SUITS.

Institutions.

I.—INSTITUTIONS.

Comparison of 5 years' institutions.

6. 361 suits were instituted during the year under review. 11 of these were summary suits under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure as against 10 in 1883. The institutions of the preceding five years, as compared with 1884, are shown in the margin. The number received in 1884 is the lowest during the period shown and is 37 less than that in 1883. This decrease is, in some measure, due to the increase in the number of suits received in the Presidency Small Cause Court by virtue of its enhanced jurisdiction. There were 110 such suits in that Court in 1884 against 92 in 1883.

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Average	1884.
Ordinary suits	520	506	485	398	389	459	354
Testamentary ,,	5	11	7	5	7	7	7
Admiralty ,,	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Matrimonial ,,	0	1	2	4	2	2	0
Total...	526	518	494	407	398	469	361

Suits of 1884 classified according to subject-matter.

7. Below is given a distribution of the suits of 1884 according to their subject-matter.

55	Suits for possession of immovable property.
6	,, for declaratory decrees.
81	,, to declare and establish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.
2	,, to declare and establish personal rights.
18	,, for an account.
29	,, for partition.
5	,, relating to religious endowments.
7	,, for dissolution of partnership.
7	,, under Section 261, Indian Succession Act, and under Hindu Wills Act.
8	,, under the Specific Relief Act.
113	,, for specific money claims amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 6,27,602.
10	administration suits.
20	other suits.
361	

8. Of the 113 suits for specific money claims, 70 were on contract, 68 of them being based on written promises for sums certain, including 11 summary suits under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure. The number of suits of the latter description in the Presidency Court of Small Causes was 410 in 1884 against only 72 in 1883 (*vide* para. 102 *infra*).

Five years' comparison of institutions according to subject-matter.

Year.	Immovable.	Specific money.	Others.	Total.
1879	115	314	97	526
1880	170	288	60	518
1881	216	203	75	494
1882	124	184	99	407
1883	191	116	91	398
Average	168	221	84	468
Compare 1884	171	113	77	361

9. The institutions in the preceding five years as compared with those of 1884, are shown in the margin, classified according as they relate to immovable property or to specific money claims or otherwise. Nearly one-half of the total institutions affected immovables.

Suits of 1884 classified according to value.

10. In the margin the suits of 1884 are distributed according to grades of value. Of the 151 suits not exceeding Rupees 2,000 in value, there were 10 suits for money or movables which *primâ facie* were cognizable by the Presidency Court of Small Causes. Five of these could not have been instituted in that Court, the claims in 4 being coupled with a prayer for recovery against immovable property or for issue of injunction against waste, &c., pending judgment, and the defend-

Not exceeding	Rs. 50	...	1
Above Rupees	50 and not exceeding	100 Rs.	2
,,	100 ,,	500	30
,,	500 ,,	1,000	54
,,	1,000 ,,	2 000	64
,,	2,000 ,,	2,500	33
,,	2,500 ,,	5,000	82
,,	5,000 ,,	10,000	48
,,	10,000 ,,	50,000	37
,,	50,000 ,,	1,00,000	3
Exceeding	1,00,000		3
Not estimable in money	... ...		4
			361

ant in one being resident in Travancore. There were thus only five suits which might have been instituted in that Court instead of in the High Court. suits.

11. Excluding 4 suits of which the value could not be estimated in money, the aggregate value of the subject-matter of the remaining 357 suits was Rs. 26,80,600, as against Rs. 43,39,500 in 1883 and 23,82,000 in 1882. The average value per suit in 1884 was Rs. 7,509 as against Rs. 11,330 in 1883 and Rs. 6,770 in 1882. There were in 1884 only 3 suits of between half a lakh and a lakh of Rupees in value and 3 exceeding a lakh, against 12 and 7 respectively in the previous year, and to this is chiefly due the depreciation in the average value per suit in 1884. Aggregate and average value.

II —DISPOSALS. Disposals.

12. Including 1 suit received by remand, 4 suits restored to the file and 4 suits from the Presidency Court of Small Causes admitted for re-hearing under Section 38 of Act XV of 1882, the admissions on the file during the year amounted to 370 suits. These, with the 346 suits pending from 1883 made a total file of 716 for disposal, which is higher than the numbers in the years 1882 and 1883 but less than the average of the five years. Work for disposal in 1884 compared with the five previous years.

Year.	For disposal.
1879	1153
1880	905
1881	754
1882	636
1883	673
Average ...	824
Compare 1884 .	716

13. Of this total file of 716, 438, or 77 more than the institutions, were disposed of, leaving 278 undecided at the end of the year. The work done in 1884 was thus nearly 34 per cent. more than in 1883 and 18 per cent. more than in 1882. This result, as may be observed from para. 3 *supra*, was only attained by an arrangement for a larger number of Judges than in 1883 sitting separately and simultaneously for the disposal of cases. Disposals of 1884 compared with the five previous years.

Year.	Disposed of.
1879	766
1880 ...	659
1881	533
1882 ...	370
1883 .. .	327
Average ...	531
Compare 1884 ..	438

14. The following figures show the general result of the 438 suits disposed of :— Mode of disposal.

		Number.	Percentage.
Without trial	Plaints rejected, &c.	3	
	Dismissed for default, &c.	26	
	Withdrawn	69	
	Total...	98	22·37
Without contest	Compromised	1	
	Decreed on confession	14	
	Decreed *ex-parte*	75	
	Dismissed *ex-parte*	13	
	Total ..	103	23·52
After contest	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part ..	165	
	Decreed for defendant	68	
	By arbitration (for plaintiff)	4	
	Total...	237	54·11
	Grand Total...	438	100·00

15. Of the 75 suits decreed *ex-parte*, 10 were summary suits on negotiable instruments (Chap. XXXIX, Civil Procedure Code.)

SUITS.

Disposals of 1884 compared in detail with the previous five years.

Year.			Without trial.	Without contest.	After contest.
1879	...	...	413	189	164
1880	...	...	160	247	252
1881	...	...	128	149	256
1882	...	...	98	99	179
1883	...	...	87	93	148
Average		...	176	155	199
Compare 1884		..	93	103	237

16. The disposals of the preceding five years, distributed according as the suits were disposed of without trial, without contest or after contest, are shown in the margin. It will be seen, that the number of cases decided without trial or contest in 1884 bore to the total disposals a much smaller proportion than in any of the years preceding, while contested cases increased in proportion from 38 per cent. in 1880 to 54 per cent. in 1884.

Year.		For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.
1879	...	308	45
1880	...	424	75
1881	...	343	57
1882	...	219	57
1883	...	211	29
Average	...	302	52
Compare 1884	...	259	81

17. The total number of suits disposed of after trial in 1884 was 340. Of these, the plaintiff succeeded in 259 and the defendant in 81. The corresponding figures for the preceding five years are given in the margin. The proportion of cases which resulted in favor of defendant is higher in the year under review than in any of the previous years.

Average duration.

18. The average duration of suits in days was as follows :—

	Contested.	Uncontested.
In 1884	... 326 days.	232 days.
„ 1883	... 370 „	139 „

19. This shows a reduction in the pendency of contested cases on the previous year, but a greater delay in the disposal of uncontested cases. As stated in detail in para. 21 below, a number of old suits, some being of ten, nine or eight years' standing, were brought to a close without contest in the year under review and their duration swells the general average. If these were excluded, the average pendency would be 185 days only.

Arrears.

III.—ARREARS.

Arrears of 1884 compared with the five previous years

1879	...	...	...	387
1880	..	..	...	246
1881	...	...	...	221
1882	...	...	...	206
1883	...	...	...	346
Average	...	...	...	293
Compare 1884		...	...	278

20. 278 suits were left undisposed of at the close of the year. The figures in the margin show the number of suits pending at the end of each of the preceding five years from 1879, and it will be observed that the pending file at the close of 1884 was less by 68 suits than that of 1883 and less also than the average.

Years in which the pending suits were filed and the causes of pendency.

1878	...	...	...	2
1879	...	...	...	2
1880	...	...	..	3
1881	.	..	...	2
1882	..	...	..	20
1883	..	...	...	73
1884	...	...	...	176
				278

21. If the marginal table which shows the years in which these pending suits were filed is compared with para. 21 of the last report and the table there given, it will be seen that all the old suits received prior to 1878 and a large number of the suits received in that and in the next four years, which were pending at the end of 1883, were disposed of in 1884. 40 of the pending suits, including those of 1878 and 1879, were under reference, 74 awaited settlement of issues and 9 return of Commission, 144 were ready for disposal and 11 were pending delivery of judgment.

22. Of the 176 suits of 1884, 74 were less than three months old.

IV.—REFERENCES TO CHAMBERS.

References to Chambers.

Year.	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1879 ...	64	27	37
1880 ...	57	18	39
1881 ...	54	17	37
1882 ...	49	12	37
1883 ...	39	22	17
Average ...	52	19	33
Compare 1884 ...	38	15	23

23. The number of references during the year to take accounts, &c., was 21. Including 17 pending at the close of 1883, there were 38 for disposal. Of these, 15 were disposed of, leaving 23 pending at the close of the year. The variations in the work for disposal, disposed of and pending under this head, for the years 1879 to 1884, are shown in the margin.

B.—EXECUTIONS.

EXECUTIONS.

Institutions.

24. 204 applications for execution of decrees were received in 1884. Of these, 156 were for execution of the decrees of the High Court, 42 of the decrees of the Presidency Court of Small Causes, 3 of the decrees of the Courts in the Mufassal, 2 of the decrees of the High Court of Bombay and 1 of the decree of the High Court of Fort William, Bengal. Including 125 pending at the beginning of the year, there were 329 applications for disposal. Of this number, 31 were withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted, 23 were transferred to other Courts for execution and 145 were disposed of with the following results, leaving 130* undisposed of at the end of the year.

Decrees how satisfied.

Number of cases in which satisfaction was obtained through Court in whole			38
,,	do.	in part	11
,,	do.	out of Court	54
,,	do.	execution was wholly infructuous ...	42
		Total...	145

Decrees how executed.

25. Below is a distribution of these applications according to the mode in which the decrees were executed :—

Number of cases in which judgment-debtor was imprisoned ...			10
,,	do.	do. was arrested but released without imprisonment	16
,,	do.	possession of immovables was given ...	19
,,	do.	movables were attached but subsequently released	1
,,	do.	immovables were sold	15
,,	do.	immovables were attached but subsequently released	3
,,	do.	execution was otherwise effected ...	81
		Total...	145

C.—INSOLVENCY.

INSOLVENCY.

Institutions.

26. 199 applications from 232 persons, of which 18 were from persons in prison, were received during the year for declaration of insolvency under the Act for the Relief of Insolvent debtors. These, together with 107 applications pending from 1883, made 306 for disposal. Of this number, 209 were disposed of, 22 being dismissed or withdrawn and in the remaining 187 the Insolvents were discharged, with allocation in 56 cases. The number of applications that awaited disposal at the close of the year was 97. In 119 of the petitions disposed of, there were filed 230 oppositions, of which 57 were by counsel and 173 in person. The variations in the work for disposal, disposed of, and in arrear in the Insolvency jurisdiction, for the years 1879 to 1884, are shown in the margin.

Work of 1884 compared with the five previous years.

Year.	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1879 ...	209	125	84
1880 ...	230	143	93
1881 ...	231	163	68
1882 ...	234	169	65
1883 ...	251	144	107
Average ...	232	149	83
Compare 1884 ...	306	209	97

* 80 of these are cases in which either movable or immovable property or both have been attached at the instance of the parties, but in which no further steps have been taken by them.

INSOLVENCY.

Persons seeking relief.

27. Of the persons who sought relief in the cases filed in the year, 28 were traders, 38 Government servants, 12 Government pensioners, 99 employés of private individuals or Companies and 55 persons without employ. The amount of debts in respect of which they sought the benefit of the Act was Rupees 17,38,772.

Miscellaneous petitions.

28. The Insolvent Court also granted 353 applications for protection orders and disposed of 77 applications of a miscellaneous nature.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

D.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Institutions & disposals.

29. The High Court received and disposed of, during the year, 1,030 interlocutory applications in suits, including applications for injunction, attachment before judgment and appointment of receivers.

Pauper petitions.

30. 68 petitions were filed for leave to sue *in formâ pauperis*. These with the 19 that stood over from 1883, made 87 for disposal. Of these, 74 were disposed of, with the result that 43 were admitted and included in suits shown as filed in the year and 31 rejected. 13 were pending at the end of the year. The marginal statement shows the work of the Court under this head during the preceding five years.

Year.	For disposal.	Disposed of, Admitted.	Rejected	Total.	Pending.
1879 ..	51	22	21	43	8
1880. .	71	26	29	55	16
1881...	87	61	13	74	13
1882...	77	27	29	56	21
1883...	102	55	28	83	19
Average.	77	38	24	62	15
Compare 1884.	87	43	31	74	13

Petitions for probate, &c.

31. There were filed during the year 103 petitions for Letters of Administration and 64 for probate, in all 167, against 126 in 1883. Including 36 petitions pending from 1883, there were 203 for disposal. Of these, 142 were disposed of, administration being granted in 82 and probate in 53, the other 7 which were contested being registered as testamentary suits. There were 61 petitions undisposed of at the close of the year.

Claims to attached property.

32. 15 claims to attached property, of which as many as 14 related to immovables, were received during the year. Including 4 claims that stood over from 1883, there were 19 for disposal, of which 15 were disposed of, the claim being allowed in 1 and disallowed in 2, and the remaining 12 being withdrawn. There were 4 claims left undecided at the close of the year.

Other petitions.

33. The High Court also received 33 petitions of various kinds, *viz.*, petitions for appointment of guardians to infants, &c. These, added to the 24 pending from 1883, made 57 for disposal. Of these, 26 were disposed of, leaving 31 pending at the close of the year.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Benches and working days.

34. On the Appellate Side of the High Court, 431 Benches, including Criminal Benches, sat on 203 days during the year under review.

Sittings.

35. Below are given the number and strength of the several Benches (Civil and Criminal) formed, and the total number of days on which they sat, in the years 1879 to 1883, as compared with 1884.

Benches.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Of 1 Judge	18	60	43	77	114	110
„ 2 Judges	195	269	247	246	290	309
„ 3 „	8	3	6	18	9	3
„ 4 „	...	...	3	3	1	1
„ 5 „	3	...	3	6	10	8
Total Benches...	224	332	302	350	424	431
Total No. of days...	175	200	194	203	214	203

36. The number of Criminal Benches which sat in the year under review has, for purposes of this report, been reckoned at 157, and of these, 62 were presided over by a single Judge, and 95 by two Judges. Criminal Benches.

37. The receipts from Court fees during the year amounted to Rupees 77,445 as shown below :— Receipts from Court fees.

		1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
Process fees	Rs.	2,962	3,325	2,840	2,595	2,105
Ad valorem fees on appeals and second appeals.	,,	62,969	75,025	82,657	72,692	74,293
Fees on appeals from the Original Side and in miscellaneous proceedings.	,,	11,514	12,232	13,395	9,006	5,950
		77,445	90,582	98,892	84,293	82,348

38. The decrease in the receipts is explained partly by the decrease in the number of institutions in the several classes of work and partly by there being but one first appeal exceeding in value a lakh of Rupees against five such in 1883.

A.—APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.

(*First Appeals*).

FIRST APPEALS

I.—INSTITUTIONS.

Institutions.

39. 145 first appeals were preferred during the year. 124 of these were from decrees of the Courts in the Mufassal and 21 under Section 15 of the Letters Patent from decrees of a Division Bench of the High Court on its Original Side. Of the former number, 68 appeals were against decisions of District Judges and 56 against those of Subordinate Judges. The fluctuations in the institutions of these appeals during the preceding five years as compared with the year under report are shown in the margin. Institutions of 1884 compared with the previous five years.

1879	150
1880	199
1881	192
1882	186
1883	173
Average ...	180
Compare 1884 ...	145

40. In the margin is given a distribution, by Districts, of the appeals instituted during the preceding five years, as compared with those instituted in 1884. As in 1883, no appeal was received from the Kurnool District. Tanjore, North and South, amalgamated into a single District in September 1884, contributed the largest number of appeals, *viz.*, 26 or a little over one-fifth of the total received from the Mufassal. Madura stands next with 15. Godavari which headed the list in 1883 has fallen off by 8 appeals. The large number of 11 from Nellore is unprecedented. Institutions of 1884 and of the past five years distributed by Districts.

Districts.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Arcot (North) ...	5	...	2	4	5	2
Arcot (South) ...	5	5	5	1	6	3
Bellary ...	2	2	2	3	5	1
Canara (South) ...	18	9	5	1	1	4
Chingleput ...	8	15	9	7	11	4
Coimbatore ...	3	4	2	3	3	7
Nilgiris ...	2	...	1	1		
Cuddapah ...	4	2	9	1	3	3
Ganjam ...	4	5	3	3	4	6
Godavari ...	4	13	7	7	19	11
Kistna ...	4	3	21	12	9	2
Kurnool ...	3	3	...	2	...	...
Madura ...	11	21	16	20	12	15
Malabar (North) ...	3	7	5	5	10	6
Malabar (South) ...	15	12	6	9	4	7
Nellore ...	1	5	2	5	5	11
Salem ...	1	5	3	9	7	1
Tanjore (North) ...	1	17	15	16	13	26
Tanjore (South) ...	16	11	16	18	10	
Tinnevelly ...	1	3	6	6	15	4
Trichinopoly ...	14	6	5	11	7	6
Vizagapatam ...	7	4	11	18	8	5
Total ...	132	157	156	162	157	124
Madras	18	42	36	24	16	21
Grand Total ...	150	199	192	186	173	145
Average per district (excluding Madras.) ...	6	7	7	8	7	6

FIRST APPEALS

Nature of appeals instituted.

41. Of the appeals instituted in 1884, 22 related to money or movables and 123 to title and other suits.

Institutions of 1884 classified according to value.

42. The marginal table distributes these 145 appeals according to grades of value. Of the 59 appeals under 5,000 Rupees in value, 7 were from the Original Side and the remaining 52 from the Mufassal, received under circumstances similar to those explained in para. 42 of the last report. It is to be remarked that there were no appeals exceeding a lakh of Rupees in value, received in the year from the Mufassal, while there were four in 1883. The one such appeal shown in the table was from the Original Side and was valued at Rupees 2,06,213. The total value of property involved in appeals received from the Mufassal during the year amounted to Rupees 7,89,367 as against Rupees 43,09,124 in 1883. The average value of an appeal was Rupees 8,222, as against Rupees 32,400 in 1883. The large average value of an appeal in 1883 was owing to four appeals in that year of the aggregate value of 27¼ lakhs of Rupees, but both the total and average value of these appeals in the year now under review were markedly lower than in several preceding years.

Not exceeding Rupees 500	9	
Exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 1,000 ...	6	59
,, 1,000 ,, 2,500 ...	10	
,, 2,500 ,, 5,000 ...	34	
,, 5,000 ,, 10,000 ...	21	
,, 10,000 ,, 100,000 ...	27	49
,, 100,000	1	
Not estimable in money	37	
	145	

Aggregate and average value.

Disposals.

II.—DISPOSALS.

Work for disposal in 1884 compared with the previous five years.

Year.	For disposal.
1879 ...	241
1880 ...	316
1881 ...	326
1882 ...	354
1883 ...	360
Average ...	320
Compare 1884...	326

43. Including 175 pending at the end of 1883 and 6 re-admitted in 1884, the total number of first appeals for disposal was 326. This total as will appear from the marginal figures, although above the average of the preceding five years, was the lowest since 1880, a result due to the decrease in institutions.

Disposals of 1884 compared with the previous five years.

Year.	Disposed of.
1879 ...	124
1880 ...	180
1881 ...	160
1882 ...	167
1883 ...	135
Average ...	153
Compare 1884...	228

44. Of the 326 first appeals for disposal, 228 or about 70 per cent. of the total and 83 in excess of the number instituted in the year were disposed of. This is probably the largest number of first appeals ever disposed of in the Court in a year; it is the largest number in the past 15 years, is 23 per cent. larger than the total of 1883 and about 40 per cent. above the average of the five years 1879 to 1883. The result of the increased disposals is to be seen below in the number of arrears.

Mode of disposal.

45. The following figures give the general result of these 228 disposals:—

			Appeals from Original Side	Appeals from Mufassal	Total.	Percentage.
Without trial			2	2	4	1·75
Without contest...	Decree of Lower Court	Confirmed ...	0	2		
		Modified ...	0	0		
		Reversed ...	0	1		
		Remanded ...	0	1		
		Total...	0	4	4	1·75
After contest ...	Decree of Lower Court	Confirmed ...	12	98		
		Modified ...	4	53		
		Reversed ...	2	22		
		Remanded ...	1	28		
		Total...	19	201	220	96·50
		Grand Total...	21	207	228	100·00

FIRST APPEALS.

46. Of the 4 appeals disposed of "without trial," 2 were withdrawn, 1 was dismissed for default, and 1 rejected. The provisions of Section 551, Civil Procedure Code, are not applied to first appeals.

Disposals of 1884 compared in detail with the previous five years.

47. In the margin are shown the results of disposals for the preceding five years compared with those for 1884. Exactly as many decrees were confirmed as were reversed or modified. As compared with 1883, the results are less favourable to the Courts below, the proportion of decrees confirmed to those modified or reversed having fallen from 53·51 to 49·12 per cent. The results as affecting District and Subordinate Judges respectively, are shown below, cases disposed of without trial being excluded.

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Dismissed for default, &c. ...	6	14	8	14	12	4
Decree confirmed	82	95	73	62	99	112
Decree modified or reversed ...	36	71	79	91	74	112
Total...	124	180	160	167	185	228

The results of appeals as affecting District and Subordinate Judges.

	No. of appeals decided.	Decrees. Affirmed	Modified or reversed.	Remanded.
District Judges. ...	115	57	38	20
Subordinate Judges ...	90	43	38	9

Average duration.

48. The average duration of appeals in days was as follows:—

			Contested.	Uncontested.
In appeals from the	Mufassal.	In 1884	363	203
		„ 1883	391	330
	Original Side.	In 1884	199	170
		„ 1883	273	320

49. The general average for contested and uncontested appeals was 343 days against 369 in 1883. The above table shows a marked reduction in the pendency of appeals, as compared with 1883, especially in uncontested cases. The reduction in the duration of uncontested appeals from the Original Side, which during the preceding three years had exceeded that of contested appeals, is striking; but this is due to there having been only two such appeals during the year, one of which was rejected and the other withdrawn.

III.—ARREARS.

Arrears.

Arrears of 1884 compared with the five previous years.

50. 98 appeals remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The numbers pending at the end of each of the five years previous to 1884 are shown in the margin, and it will be observed that the pending file at the close of 1884 was the lowest since 1878 being but little more than a half of that in 1883 and 37·18 per cent. less than the average. The cause of this great decrease in the arrears is of course the great increase in the number of disposals and the fall in the number of institutions already noticed. The years in which the 98 pending appeals were filed are shown below.

1879	117
1880	136
1881	168
1882	187
1883	175
Average ...	156
Compare 1884...	98

Pending appeals distributed according to the years of their institution.

		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Total.
Appeals from the	Mufassal.	1	1	1	9	10	65	87
	Original Side.	0	0	0	0	2	9	11
		1	1	1	9	12	74	98

51. Of the 74 pending appeals of 1884, 32 were less than three months old.

FIRST APPEALS.

52. Below are shown the several stages in which these appeals stood at the close of the year.

Causes of pendency.

	Appeals from the Mufassal.	Appeals from the Original Side.
Judgments reserved	12	2
Remitted on issues or further information or record called for	12	2
Postponed by order of Court or on account of death of parties	6	0
Ready to be posted for hearing	15	3
Under translation or in the press	11	0
Notices not returned	29	3
Pending admission	2	1
	87	11

SECOND APPEALS.

B.—APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

(*Second Appeals.*)

Institutions.

I.—INSTITUTIONS.

Institutions of 1884 compared with the previous five years.

53. 1,041 second appeals were instituted during the year against 1,178 in 1883. Of these, 764 were from appellate decrees of District Judges and 277 from those of Subordinate Judges. The figures in the margin show the variations in the institutions of second appeals from 1879 to 1884. As compared with the two previous years, the institutions in 1884 show a falling off but are still about 7¼ per cent. above the average of the past five years, and the tendency in later years to an increase which has been remarked on in former reports cannot be said therefore to have disappeared.

1879 ...	666
1880 ...	898
1881 ...	1,002
1882 ...	1,084
1883 ...	1,178
Average ...	965
Compare 1884 ...	1,041

Institutions of 1884 and of the past five years distributed by Districts.

54. The statement in the margin shows the numbers of second appeals received from each District during the preceding five years compared with those received in 1884. As in all previous years, South Malabar sent up the largest number of second appeals and, as in 1883, North Malabar stands next. The contribution from these Districts was 17 and 10½ per cent. respectively of the total institutions. Eleven of the Districts show an increase and ten a decrease as compared with 1883. The decrease in Tanjore is very considerable. In second appeals as in first appeals, the number received from Nellore in 1884 is abnormally high.

District.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Arcot (North) ...	6	24	22	17	67	30
Arcot (South) ...	40	82	72	52	61	38
Bellary ...	17	19	16	25	25	38
Canara (South) ...	36	26	51	72	52	53
Chingleput ...	61	80	63	102	69	35
Coimbatore ...	19	20	36	49	44	64
Nilgiris. ...	1	2	2			
Cuddapah ...	3	26	21	15	35	45
Ganjam ...	9	11	28	18	14	29
Godavari ...	24	97	33	38	45	47
Kistna ...	24	11	25	14	31	10
Kurnool ...	2	2	4	5	5	11
Madura ...	46	43	41	57	50	76
Malabar (North) ...	38	50	64	80	125	111
Malabar (South) ...	91	131	126	163	160	187
Nellore ...	3	8	12	16	11	49
Salem ...	31	23	39	47	41	52
Tanjore (North) ...	67	76	83	64	73	27
Tanjore (South) ...	71	95	94	83	84	53
Tinnevelly ...	24	55	63	73	102	40
Trichinopoly ...	26	41	65	35	39	17
Vizagapatam ...	22	26	42	69	45	27
Vizagapatam (Agency)	5	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	666	898	1,002	1,084	1,178	1,041

Nature of appeals instituted in 1884.

55. Of the second appeals instituted in 1884, 156 related to money or movables, 44 were under the Rent Recovery Act, and the remaining 841 related to title and

other suits. The small number of second appeals under the Rent Recovery Act may be attributed to the general diminution in the number of appeals under the Act before the District Courts and to the absence of the special cause assigned in para. 60 of the report for 1883 for the high figures of that year. SECOND APPEALS.

56. The 1,041 appeals instituted are distributed below according to grades of value. Institutions of 1884 classified according to value.

Not exceeding 10 Rupees					...	...	45
Above	10 Rupees	and not exceeding	50	Rupees	...	...	196
,,	50	,,	100	,,	...	...	154
,,	100	,,	500	,,	...	...	341
,,	500	,,	1,000	,,	...	...	117
,,	1,000	,,	2,500	,,	...	...	63
,,	2,500		5,000	,,	...	...	14
Not estimable in money		...	...		...	...	111
						Total...	1,041

57. The total value of property involved in second appeals during the year amounted to Rs. 3,36,143 against Rs. 3,61,159 in 1883. The average value of a second appeal was Rs. 323 as against Rs. 308 in 1883. Aggregate and average value.

II.—DISPOSALS. Disposals.

Year.		For disposal.
1879	...	902
1880	...	1,168
1881	...	1,377
1882	...	1,695
1883	...	1,914
Average	...	1,411
Compare 1884.		1,736

58. Including 681 second appeals pending at the end of 1883 and 14 restored to the file in 1884, the total for disposal was 1,736. As the figures in the margin show, this total was both very far above the average of the preceding five years and, except in 1883, greater than the total of any individual year. Work for disposal in 1884 compared with the five previous years.

Year.			Disposed of.
1879	...	...	632
1880	...	...	793
1881	...	...	769
1882	...	...	973
1883	...	...	1,233
Average	...	...	880
Compare 1884		...	1,293

59. Of this total file of 1,736 second appeals, 1,293 or 252 more than the institutions of the year were disposed of. This is again probably the largest number of disposals in any one year; it is the largest since 1870, and is about 47 per cent. above the average disposals of the past 5 years, the figures for which are shewn in the margin. Disposals of 1884 compared with the five previous years.

60. The following figures give the general result of these 1,293 appeals :— Mode of disposal.

			Number.	Percentage.
Without trial			154	11·91
Without contest...	Decree of Lower Court	Confirmed	111	
		Modified	4	
		Reversed	9	
		Remanded	8	
		Total	132	10·21
After contest ...	Decree of Lower Court	Confirmed	661	
		Modified	96	
		Reversed	139	
		Remanded	111	
		Total	1,007	77·88
		Grand Total	1,293	100·00

SECOND APPEALS.

61. Of the 154 cases decided "without trial," 115 were rejected summarily, 14 were dismissed for default and 25 were withdrawn.

62. Of the second appeals disposed of, 49 were dealt with under Section 551 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Disposals of 1884 compared in detail with the five previous years.

63. In the margin the results of these second appeals are compared with those of the preceding five years. It will be observed that the percentage of cases disposed of in which the decrees of the Lower Courts were reversed or modified was 28 per cent. in 1884 against 26 per cent. in 1883. The results as affecting District and Subordinate Judges respectively are shown below, cases decided without trial being excluded.

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Dismissed for default, &c. ...	25	172	146	116	96	154
Decree confirmed	476	423	413	534	812	772
Decree modified, reversed, &c...	131	198	210	323	325	367
Total ...	632	793	769	973	1,233	1,293

The results of second appeals as affecting District and Subordinate Judges.

	No. of appeals decided.	Decrees. Affirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Remanded.
District Judges ...	822	559	178	85
Subordinate Judges...	317	213	70	34

Average duration.

64. The average duration of second appeals in days was as follows :—

	Contested.	Uncontested.
In 1884	234	145
„ 1883	268	160

65. The general average pendency of both classes of cases taken together was 215 days in 1884 against 241 in 1883. This more speedy disposal of second appeals, as in the case of first appeals, is satisfactory.

Arrears.

III.—ARREARS.

Arrears of 1884 compared with the previous five years.

1879	270
1880	375
1881	608
1882	723
1883	681
Average	531
Compare 1884 ...	443

66. 443 second appeals were left undisposed of at the close of 1884. In the margin are given the corresponding figures for the preceding five years, and it will be observed that at the end of 1884, there were much fewer appeals pending than in any year since 1881 and the arrears were considerably below the average of the past five years.

Pending appeals distributed according to the years of their institution.

67. The years in which these 443 pending second appeals were filed are as follows :—

1878	3
1879	1
1880	2
1881	1
1882	4
1883	30
1884	402
Total ...	443

68. Of the 402 pending second appeals filed in 1884, 260 were less than three months old.

SECOND APPEALS.

69. The several stages in which these second appeals stood at the close of the year are shown below :—

Causes of pendency.

Judgments reserved	24
Remitted on issues or further information called for	21
Postponed by order of Court or owing to death of parties	11
Ready to be posted	170
Under translation or in the press	5
Notices not returned	135
Pending admission	77
Total ...	443

C.—APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL ORDERS.

APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL ORDERS.

(*First Appeals from Orders.*)

Institutions.

70. 136 first appeals from orders were preferred in 1884. Of these, 79 were from orders of District Judges, 31 from those of Subordinate Judges and 26 from those of District Munsifs.

Nature of orders appealed against.

71. Of these 136 appeals against orders,

30 were against orders in execution.
5 „ „ on review.
8 „ „ in insolvency jurisdiction.
9 „ „ relating to certificates of heirship.
6 „ remand orders.
78 „ orders of a miscellaneous character.

Disposals.

	Received.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1879 ...	93	79	35
1880 ...	128	126	30
1881 ...	143	113	60
1882 ...	161	147	74
1883 ...	178	174	79
Average ...	139	128	68
Compare 1884.	130	105	50

72. Including 79 which were pending at the close of 1883, there were 215 appeals on the file for disposal, of which 165 were disposed of, leaving 50 undisposed of at the close of the year. The numbers received, disposed of and pending in the preceding five years are given in the margin.

Work of 1884 compared with the previous five years.

Mode of disposal.

73. The general results of the appeals disposed of were as follows :—

			Number.	Percentage.
Without trial			21	12·73
Without contest.	Order of Lower Court.	Confirmed ...	11	
		Modified ...	0	
		Reversed ...	3	
		Remanded ...	8	
		Total ...	22	13·33
After contest.	Order of Lower Court.	Confirmed ...	81	
		Modified ...	11	
		Reversed ...	16	
		Remanded ...	14	
		Total ...	122	73·94
		Grand Total ...	165	100·00

The results of appeals as affecting the Lower Courts.

74. The results, as affecting District Judges, Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs respectively, are shown below, cases disposed of without trial being excluded.

	Number of appeals decided.	Orders. Confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Remanded.
District Judges ...	88	51	20	17
Subordinate Judges...	35	24	8	3
District Munsifs ...	21	17	2	2

APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL ORDERS.

Average duration.

75. The average pendency of these appeals disposed of was, in contested cases, 185 days and in uncontested, 163 days, the general average for both taken together being 179 days.

76. Of the 50 first appeals from orders pending at the close of the year, 35 had been on the file for less than three months.

APPEALS FROM APPELLATE ORDERS.

D.—APPEALS FROM APPELLATE ORDERS.

(*Second Appeals from Orders.*)

Institutions.

77. 45 second appeals from orders were filed in 1884, 42 of them were from orders of the District Judges and 3 from those of Subordinate Judges.

Nature of orders appealed against.

78. All these 45 second appeals related to orders passed in execution.

Disposals.

Work of 1884 compared with the previous five years.

		Received.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1879	...	23	16	19
1880	...	76	45	50
1881	...	61	81	30
1882	...	40	48	22
1883	...	61	53	30
Average ..		52	48	30
Compare 1884.		45	64	13

79. Including 30 pending at the close of 1883 and 2 re-admitted in 1884, there were 77 second appeals against orders for disposal, of which 64 were disposed of, leaving 13 pending at the close of the year. The numbers received, disposed of and pending in the preceding 5 years are shown in the margin.

Mode of disposal.

80. The general results of the appeals disposed of were as follows :—

			Number.	Percentage.
Without trial			8	12·50
Without contest. Order of Lower Court	Confirmed ...		3	
	Modified ...		1	
	Reversed ...		5	
	Remanded ...		11	
	Total ...		20	31·25
After contest. Order of Lower Court	Confirmed ...		28	
	Modified ...		1	
	Reversed ...		6	
	Remanded ...		1	
	Total ...		36	56·25
Grand Total ...			64	100·00

The results of appeals as affecting District and Subordinate Judges.

81. These results as affecting District Judges and Subordinate Judges respectively are shown below, cases decided without trial being excluded.

	No. of appeals decided.	Orders. Confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Remanded.
District Judges ...	53	29	13	11
Subordinate Judges...	3	2	...	1

Average duration.

82. The average duration of these appeals disposed of was, in contested cases 162 days, and in uncontested, 159 days, the general average for both taken together being 160 days.

83. Of the 13 second appeals from orders which awaited disposal at the close of the year, 10 had been pending less than three months.

E—CIVIL REVISION PETITIONS.

CIVIL REVISION PETITIONS.

84. 523 petitions under Section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure were received in the year under review, as many as 254 of them being for revision of the proceedings of Courts in small causes. 153 of these were for revision of the proceedings of District Judges, 173 of Sub-Judges, 190 of Munsifs, 4 of the Presidency Court of Small Causes, 2 of Assistant Collectors and 1 of the High Court on its Original Side. This last was in a case decided by the High Court on a re-hearing under Section 38 of the Presidency Small Cause Court's Act, and the two immediately preceding were in cases dismissed for default of parties under the Rent Recovery Act. Institutions.

85. Including 153 revision petitions which were pending at the close of 1883, and 21 re-admitted in 1884, the total for disposal during the year was 697. Of this number, 530 were disposed of, leaving 167 undisposed of at the end of the year. The numbers received, disposed of and pending in the preceding 5 years, as compared with 1884, are shown in the margin. This class of work has steadily risen since 1882 and occupies much of the Court's time, being practically of the nature of appeal work especially in the revision of small cause cases; but it will probably be much diminished in future owing to a recent ruling of the Privy Council on the construction of Section 622. Disposals.

Work of 1884 compared with the previous five years.

	Received.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1879 ...	... 47	38	23
1880 ...	... 206	174	55
1881 ...	... 177	163	70
1882 ...	... 312	202	180
1883 ...	... 400	427	153
Average	... 228	201	96
Compare 1884	... 523	530	167

86. The following figures give the general result of the 530 petitions disposed of. Mode of disposal.

			Number.	Percentage.
Without trial			154	29·06
Without contest.	Decree of Lower Court	Confirmed ...	35	
		Modified ...	2	
		Reversed ...	10	
		Remanded ...	57	
		Total...	104	19·62
With contest.	Decree of Lower Court	Confirmed ...	162	
		Modified ...	14	
		Reversed ...	35	
		Remanded ...	61	
		Total...	272	51·32
		Grand Total...	530	100·00

87. These results, as affecting District Judges, Subordinate Judges, District Munsifs and others respectively, are shown below:— The results of petitions as affecting the Lower Courts.

	No. of cases decided.	Orders or decrees. Confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Remanded.
District Judges ...	91	53	17	21
Subordinate Judges ...	128	81	18	29
District Munsifs ...	151	60	23	68
Others	6	3	3	...

88. The average pendency of the civil revision petitions disposed of was, in contested cases, 148 days, and in uncontested, 89 days. Average duration.

89. Of the 167 petitions pending at the close of the year, 119 were less than three months old.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

F.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Institutions and disposals.

Work of 1884 compared with the previous five years.

	Received.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1879	.. ..	265	31
1880	... 449	363	117
1881	.. 533	512	138
1882	... 559	512	185
1883	... 738	705	158
Average	... 570	483	126
Compare 1884.	687	710	135

90. 687 miscellaneous petitions were received in 1884. Including 158 applications pending from 1883, there were 845 for disposal. Of these, 710 were disposed of, leaving 135 undisposed of at the close of the year. The numbers received, disposed of and pending in the preceding five years, as compared with 1884, are given in the margin.

Nature of petitions disposed of.

91. The 710 petitions disposed of were of the following nature:—

136 For review of judgments,
96 For admission of appeals presented out of time,
15 For amendment of the High Court decrees,
9 For leave to appeal to the Privy Council,
23 For leave to appeal *in formâ pauperis*,
29 For security from appellants for respondents' costs,
102 For stay of execution of decrees under appeal,
20 For transfer of suits,
64 For bringing in fresh parties on the record,
2 For execution of the decrees or orders of the Privy Council,
28 For restoration to file of appeals dismissed for default,
11 Under the Legal Practitioners' Act, and
175 Of a miscellaneous character.

92. Of the 135 petitions pending at the close of the year, 83 had been on the file for less than three months.

OTHER WORK.

G.—OTHER WORK.

Disposals.

93. Under this head, the High Court disposed of the following:—

38 appeals under Section 15 of the Letters Patent from the orders of a single Appellate Bench Judge, sitting in Admission Court.
19 references from Small Cause Courts under Section 617 of the Civil Procedure Code.
1 matrimonial case referred under the Indian Divorce Act, IV of 1869.
9 references, one from the District Judge of North Tanjore and the rest from the Board of Revenue, under the Stamp Act, 1 of 1879.

Work of 1884 compared with the previous five years.

94. The statement below shows the work of this kind received, disposed of and pending in the preceding five years, as compared with 1884.

	Letters Patent appeals.			References.		
	Received.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Received.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1879	...	...	...	34	28	9
1880	... 28	25	3	28	21	16
1881	... 25	24	4	24	33	7
1882	... 11	12	3	32	17	23
1883	... 18	17	4	19	34	7
Compare 1884	... 39	38	5	30	29	8

Cases remitted on issues in 1884 compared with the previous five years.

95. The following statement shows the number of pending appeals of all classes, which after being once fully heard, were remitted to the Lower Courts for finding on issues, for taking fresh evidence, &c., during 1884, as compared with the preceding five years.

	First appeals.	Second appeals.	Civil miscellaneous appeals.	Total.
1879 ...	8	88	13	109
1880 ...	27	113	18	158
1881 ...	39	144	18	201
1882 ...	13	164	16	193
1883 ...	21	167	32	220
Average ...	21	135	19	176
Compare 1884 ...	31	144	16	191

96. Besides the 191 cases shown above, 25 civil revision petitions under Section 622 were also remitted to the Lower Courts for findings on issues and the like. OTHER WORK.

97. The following statements show (with reference to para. 18 of the Madras G. O., dated 16th July 1879, No. 1,650) the statistics of appeals to the Privy Council.

Appeals to Her Majesty's Privy Council in 1884. Appeals to the Privy Council.

(i)

Pending at the beginning of the year.	Admitted during the year.			Total for disposal.	Disposed of during the year.						Pending at the close of the year.		
	By the High Court.	By the Privy Council.	Total.		Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Dismissed for default, withdrawn, or compromised.	Total.	In the Privy Council.	In the High Court under preparation.	Total.
5	2	1	3	8	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	6

(ii)

Applications for leave to appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council, &c., in 1884. Applications for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

Pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of during the year.				Pending at the close of the year.
			Admitted.	Rejected.	Dismissed for default, withdrawn, compromised, or struck off for non-payment of security, &c.	Total.	
2	13	15	7	2	...	9	6

98. The statement below shows in one view the various classes of civil work done by the High Court on both its Original and Appellate Sides in 1884, as compared with the work done in each of the five years preceding. Five years' comparison of the civil work of all classes on the Original and Appellate Sides.

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	5 years' average.	1884.
Original Side.							
Suits	766	659	533	370	327	531	438
References to Chambers	27	18	17	12	22	19	15
Execution petitions	...	...	278	162	136	192	145
Insolvency petitions	125	143	163	169	144	149	209
Miscellaneous cases	...	...	1,890	1,652	1,995	1,846	1,817
Appellate Side.							
First appeals from decrees	124	180	160	167	185	163	228
Second appeals do	632	793	769	973	1,233	880	1,293
First appeals from orders	79	128	113	147	174	128	165
Second appeals do.	16	45	81	48	53	49	64
Civil revision petitions	88	174	162	223	427	205	530
Miscellaneous petitions and other work ...	293	382	540	550	816	516	777

99. It will be observed that the outturn of work in 1884 is greater even than that of 1883 and very far exceeds the average, but this result has not been accomplished without such extraordinary exertion on the part of each member of the Court as cannot in reason be expected to be maintained. Representations on this subject have been made to the Madras Government and the transfer of a portion of the original work to the Court of Small Causes has been recommended.

Original Jurisdiction.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

COURTS UNDER THE HIGH COURT.

COURTS UNDER THE HIGH COURT.

At the Presidency Town.

AT THE PRESIDENCY TOWN.

PRESIDENCY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Presidency Court of Small Causes.

Strength and local jurisdiction of the Court.

100. The strength of the Court and the area of its jurisdiction continued to be the same as in last year.

101. The receipts and charges of the Court during the year were as follow :—

Receipts and charges.

Receipts.	Rs.	*Charges.*	Rs.
1. Process fees	1,17,667	1. Salaries of Judges and Establishment ...	84,2(8
2. Other fees	40,238	2. Refunds	17,775
3. Stamp duty and penalty ...	336	3. Contingent charges ...	793
Total	1,58,241	Total ...	1,02,776
		Balance in favor of Government ...	55,465

SUITS.

A.—SUITS.

Institutions.

I.—INSTITUTIONS.

102. 25,456 small causes and 410 summary suits on negotiable instruments under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure, or 25,866 suits in all, were instituted in 1884.

Comparison of four years' institutions.

103. The institutions since 1881 are shown in the margin. The year under review shows an increase in both classes of suits; that in summary suits is especially striking. Of this increase, only a small proportion (110 suits) was due to the enhanced pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884
Small causes ...	24,446	21,259	25,007	25,456
Summary suits ..	26	37	72	410

Institutions of 1884 classified according to subject-matter and value.

104. Of the small causes, 375 were applications under Section 41 of Act XV of 1882 for proceedings in ejectment against tenants or occupiers of real property, in which the value of the property involved did not exceed Rupees 500. The remaining 25,081 small causes and 410 summary suits are distributed in the marginal statements according to their nature and value. It will be observed that suits on unwritten contracts increased nearly three-fold as compared with the figures in 1883. The number of suits between 1,000 Rupees and 2,000 Rupees in value was only 110, and assuming that they would all have been filed in the High Court, the original file of the High Court has to that extent been relieved by the extension of the *pecuniary* jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court.

Nature.	Small causes.	Summary suits.
On contract in writing	8,640	410
For goods sold	5,771	...
On contract not in writing ...	3,514	...
For money had and received ...	2,285	...
For rent	2,052	...
On account stated	1,334	...
For wages, work and materials ...	538	...
For movable property or its value ...	362	...
For damages	46	...
Other suits	39	...
	25,081	410
Value.		
Not exceeding 10 rupees	11,812	10
Above 10 Rs. and not exceeding 50 Rs.	9,500	141
,, 50 ,, 100 ,,	1,809	96
,, 100 ,, 500 ,,	1,579	116
,, 500 ,, 1,000 ,,	201	27
,, 1,000 ,, 2,000 ,,	90	20
	25,081	410

SUITS.

105. The total value of the 25,456 small causes instituted was Rupees 10,22,653, giving an average of Rupees 40 per suit against Rupees 41 in 1883; and that of the 410 summary suits was Rupees 86,848, giving an average of Rupees 212 per suit against Rupees 245 in 1883. Aggregate and average value.

II.—DISPOSALS. Disposals.

106. Including 2,830 suits pending at the close of 1883, and 17 suits re-admitted in 1884, the total for disposal was 28,713. Of these, 25,365 suits (including 360 applications for possession of immovable property) or 498 suits less than the institutions of the year, were disposed of, with the following results :— Mode of disposal.

		Number.	Percentage.
Without trial		1,879	7·41
Without contest.	Compromised	6,683	
	Decreed on confession	1,497	
	Do. *ex parte*	11,972	
	Dismissed *ex parte*	1	
	Total...	20,153	79·44
After contest.	Decreed for plaintiff	2,843	
	Do. for defendant	49	
	By arbitration	3	
	Total ...	3,336	13·15
	Grand Total ...	25,368	100·00

107. The average duration of the cases disposed of was :— Average duration.

	Contested cases.	Uncontested cases.
In 1884	60 days.	36 days.
„ 1883	41 „	37 „

III.—ARREARS. Arrears.

108. There were 3,345 suits pending at the end of the year, against 2,830 at the close of 1883. 2,181 suits or nearly three-fourths of the total number were of less than six weeks standing and 436 of less than three months. There were 728 suits of over 3 months.

B.—EXECUTIONS. EXECUTIONS.

109. 10,598 applications for execution were received during the year against 9,121 in 1883. This class of work shows a tendency to increase. Institutions.

110. Including 3,084 applications which stood over from 1883, and 2086 re-admitted or received by transfer, there were 15,768 for disposal. Of these, 1,150 applications were removed from the files by withdrawals or transfers, and 11,005 were disposed of on the merits as follows :— Disposals.

		Decrees how satisfied.
Satisfaction obtained in full in	3,001	
„ „ in part in	675	
Execution wholly infructions in	6,429	

111. The nature of the processual aid given by the Court in effecting execution in these cases is shown below :— Decrees how executed.

judgment-debtors imprisoned in	460
„ arrested but released without imprisonment in ...	769
movable property sold in	564
„ attached but released in	557
and possession of immovable property given in	33
Execution was effected or proceedings were closed otherwise than as shown above in the remaining	8,622 cases.

EXECUTIONS.

Average detention of judgment-debtors.

112. Of the 460 judgment-debtors who were imprisoned, 324 owed 50 Rupees and less and underwent imprisonment for 9 days each on an average; and 136 owed above 50 Rupees, and the average term of imprisonment suffered by them was 26 days.

Amount realized.

113. The amount realized through the Court on behalf of suitors by issue of process was Rupees 84,386 and that paid in voluntarily was Rupees 68,711, in all Rupees 1,53,097.

Average duration.

114. The average pendency of an application disposed of fell from 57 days in 1883 to 49 days in 1884.

Arrears.

115. At the close of the year, 3,613 applications were pending disposal, and of these, 1,383 were more than three months old, being mostly cases in which satisfaction is obtained by stoppages from the monthly salaries of the judgment-debtors.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

O.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Institutions and disposals.

116. 4,105 applications other than for execution of decrees were filed in 1884 against 1,299 in 1883 and only 765 in 1882. The increase in this branch of work is very great. Including 42 applications which remained over from 1883, the total for disposal was 4,147. Of these, 4,069 were disposed of with the following results :—

Mode of disposal.

Without trial	.. ...	...	630
Without contest ..	Compromised	...	114
	Ordered on confession	...	511
	Ordered *ex parte*	...	2,697
	Dismissed *ex parte*	...	47
After contest	Ordered for Petitioner	...	35
	„ Counter-Petitoner		14
	By arbitration	...	21
			4,069

Average duration.

117. The average duration of the applications disposed of was in contested cases 20 days in 1884 against 29 days in 1883, and in uncontested cases 8 days in 1884 against 6 days in 1883.

Arrears.

118. 78 applications were left undisposed of at the close of the year. All of them were less than three months old.

Claims under Act X of 1870.

119. 5 claims under the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 were referred during the year and disposed of. The case which was pending from 1883 still remained pending at the end of 1884.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Original Jurisdiction.

COURTS UNDER THE HIGH COURT.

COURTS UNDER THE HIGH COURT.

IN THE INTERIOR.

In the Interior.

120. There were 9 classes of Courts exercising Original Jurisdiction in the interior in 1884. These were:— Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

1. Village Munsifs' Courts.
2. Revenue Courts.
3. Cantonment Courts of Small Causes.
4. Courts of Sub-Magistrates as District Munsifs in Agency Tracts.
5. Courts of Assistant Agents.
6. Courts of Agents.
7. District Munsifs' Courts.
8. Subordinate Judges' Courts.
9. District Courts.

121. The number of suits instituted in these nine classes of Courts in 1884 was 2,29,737, being an increase of 23,360 over 1883. Total institutions.

Village Munsifs' Courts.

122. 3,164 Village Munsifs actually exercised civil powers in 1884. This number exceeds both that of 1883 and the average of the past five years by about 35 per cent. The enlarged powers conferred by the new Act IV of 1883 may partly account for the increase, but it is more probably due to the latest returns being more correct. Number of Village Munsifs.

123. 77,675 suits were instituted in the Courts of Village Munsifs in 1884. This represents 33·81 per cent. of the total litigation of the Presidency. Of these suits, about 971 either came before the Village Munsifs as arbitrators under Section 27 of Regulation IV of 1816 or were referred to Village Panchayats under Regulation V of 1816, while the rest were entertained by them in their ordinary capacity of Village Munsifs. Suits instituted.

124. The institutions of 1884 exceed those of 1883 and the average of the previous five years by 28,700 and 31,100 suits, or by 59 and 67 per cent. respectively. The main portion of this increase is due to the larger powers conferred by the Act IV of 1883 and the rest may be attributed to the larger number of Courts which exercised jurisdiction in the year under review and to more accurate returns. Institutions of 1884 compared with 1883 and the average.

5 years' average.	1883	1884
46,545	46,967	77,675

SUITS.

Institutions of 1884 compared by Districts with 1883 and the average.

125. The institutions in each District in 1884 are shown in the margin and compared with those of 1883 and with the average of the previous years. Every one of the Districts shows an increase over the previous years, Madura and Tanjore being as usual at the head of the list. In North and South Malabar the increase is very striking; so also in Ganjam, Chingleput and Bellary. The District Judge of North Malabar observes that "the exemption from stamp duty * * * "coupled with other local advantages contribute to the abnormal increase in the "number of small cause suits instituted in these Courts."

Districts.	Five years' average.		1883.		1884.	
	Village Munsifs who tried Cases.	Suits instituted.	Village Munsifs who tried Cases.	Suits instituted	Village Munsifs who tried Cases.	Suits instituted.
Arcot (North) ...	155	1,532	144	1,369	134	2,095
Arcot (South) ...	63	2,245	83	2,565	96	2,903
Bellary ...	2	177	5	443	7	1,552
Canara (South) ...	17	430	23	506	63	1,214
Chingleput ...	51	987	79	1,937	101	3,266
Coimbatore ...	210	2,927	194	3,490	344	4270
Cuddapah ...	15	397	21	404	54	787
Ganjam ...	29	508	42	1,081	38	2,563
Godavari ...	266	3,961	286	4,082	320	5,499
Kistna ..	251	2,733	269	2,250	188	3,196
Kurnool ...	2	227	2	2	8	558
Madura ...	290	7,741	247	7,992	370	11,811
Malabar (North) ...	171	269	9	148	70	5,357
Malabar (South) ...	66	1,420	49	1,085	114	4.177
Nellore ...	56	732	66	903	78	1,420
Salem ...	136	2,103	144	2,300	243	3,770
Tanjore (North) ..	120	3,662	155	4,129	195	3,716
Tanjore (South) ...	152	6,656	171	6,983	377	10,353
Tinnevelly ...	284	4,243	286	3,456	284	4.522
Trichinopoly ...	21	2,161	29	2.331	48	2,792
Vizagapatam ...	27	1,561	35	1,824	32	1,854
Total...	2,284	46,747	2,339	48,967	3,164	77,675

Nature of suits instituted in 1884.

126. Suits on unwritten contracts were, as usual, the most numerous. The large proportion of suits based on verbal promises and accounts shows how largely this, the simplest form of money dealings, still obtains among the great mass of agricultural population which mostly resort to these Village Courts.

Institutions of 1884 classified according to value.

127. The total value of the suits instituted before these Courts was Rupees 6,49,298, giving an average of Rupees 8 per suit. In the margin is given the distribution of suits according to value. The 2 suits shown as exceeding 500 Rupees in value were cases before a village panchayat in Salem and were valued at Rupees 661 and Rupees 3,750 respectively.

Not exceeding 10 Rs.	61,704
Above 10 Rs. and not exceeding 50 Rs.	15,855
„ 50 „ „ 100 „	105
„ 100 „ „ 500 „	9
Exceeding 500 „ ...	2
Total ...	77,675

Effect of the new Act on the institutions.

128. The marginal statement shows the number of suits between 10 Rupees and 50 Rupees in value instituted in the Village Courts in each District. As the returns do not exhibit the number of suits instituted between 10 Rupees and 20 Rupees in value, it is not possible to ascertain precisely the effect on the files of these Courts which the new Act raising the pecuniary limit of their jurisdiction has exercised. From the District Reports it appears that all the 1,960 and 1,818 suits occurring in North Malabar and Godavari were above ten and under twenty Rupees in value. This result is satisfactory as showing a considerable relief to the District Munsifs' Courts. The small number of suits exceeding 10 Rupees' value, viz. 338, in the Madura District is remarkable, considering that this District has the heaviest file of Village Munsifs' suits in the Presidency. From the fact that, prior to the introduction of Act IV of 1883, no suit over ten Rupees could be entertained by village tribunals except either as arbitrators or as Panchayats, and that the number of such suits in the preceding three years averaged

Exceeding Rs. 10 and not exceeding Rs. 50	3 years' average.	1884.
Arcot (North) ...	179	475
Arcot (South) ...	297	693
Bellary ...	...	797
Canara (South) ...	...	316
Chingleput ...	1	305
Coimbatore ...	23	540
Cuddapah ...	...	312
Ganjam ...	...	450
Godavari ...	40	1,818
Kistna ...	4	736
Kurnool ...	...	132
Madura ...	87	338
Malabar (North) ...	...	1,960
Malabar (South) ...	...	1,640
Nellore ...	...	283
Salem ...	101	1,145
Tanjore (North) ...	12	567
Tanjore (South) ...	14	2,328
Tinnevelly ...	46	890
Trichinopoly ...	18	442
Vizagapatam ...	10	97
Total ...	832	15,855

only 832 against 15,855 in the year under review, it appears that nearly 15,000 of the increased number of suits were due to the operation of the Act. suits.

129. Including 5,210 suits pending at the end of 1883, and those received by remand or re-admitted and excluding transfers, the total for disposal was 82,929. Of these, 75,564 were disposed of, leaving 7,365 pending at the close of the year. It will be observed that the number shown above as pending from the previous year does not correspond with the number (5,299) reported in para. 133 of the Report for 1883. This difference is due to the incompleteness of the returns. Not only are the returns of these Courts submitted as a rule late in the year, but no returns at all are rendered by many Courts though they actually did work during the year. The Acting District Judge of Madura observes "there is a difficulty in getting returns from the Village Munsifs. Munsifs who "submitted returns in one year fail to submit them during the succeeding year; the "pendency shown on the file of these Courts is merely the total of the figures appear-"ing in the statements of *such* of the Munsifs *as have submitted them.*" The District Judge of Cuddapah remarks that in the case of one Village Munsif the same number of cases as were pending at the close of 1883 are again returned as pending, no information as to their disposal having been received, and the Village Munsif being stated to have been dismissed and to have left no record of the suits disposed of. Similar complaints have been received from this District in previous years. The District Judges of Godavari and Tanjore, in accounting for the difference between the returns of this and of the previous year, ascribe it to the non-submission of returns by some Village Munsifs. The subordination of Village Munsifs to the Judicial Department is so slight that, to secure complete and accurate statistics of their work in proper time, it seems desirable to leave the collection of the annual returns to the Revenue authorities who hold the power to appoint and to dismiss these officers. Disposals. Returns incomplete. Suggestion for the collection of returns by revenue authorities.

	5 years' average.	1883.	1884.
For disposal ...	52,706	53,979	82,929
Disposed of ...	47,078	48,680	75,564
Pending ...	5,628	5,299	7,365

130. The figures of disposal show that the Courts have kept pace with the increase of work and that the arrears at the close of the year were comparatively not large. Work of 1884 compared with 1883 and the average.

131. The result of the suits disposed of was as shown below:— Mode of disposal.

		Number.	Percentage.
Without trial		13,133	17·38
Without contest...	Compromised... ...	16,515	
	Decreed on confession ...	17,207	
	Do. *ex parte* ...	16,391	
	Dismissed *ex parte* ...	1,672	
	Total...	51,785	68·52
After contest ...	Decreed for Plaintiff ...	7,096	
	Do. for Defendant...	2,713	
	By oath and arbitration.	837	
	Total...	10,646	14·10
	Grand Total...	75,564	100·00

REGULAR COURTS.

132. The work of the Village Munsifs' Courts having been separately dealt with in the foregoing chapter, that of the Regular Courts is treated of below, the review dealing first with all classes of Courts as a whole, and afterwards giving detailed particulars for each class.

A—SUITS.

Institutions.

1.—INSTITUTIONS.

133. 69,665 ordinary suits and 82,397 small causes, in all 152,062 suits, were instituted in these Courts in 1884.

Contribution of several classes of Courts to total original litigation.

134. The following statement shows the numbers contributed by each class of Regular Courts and the proportions thereof to the total institution of original suits in 1884.

Class of Courts.	Ordinary Suits.		Small Causes.		Total.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Revenue Courts	3,937	5·65	...	...	3,937	2·59
Cantonment Courts of Small Causes ...	...	...	536	·65	536	·35
Agency Courts ...	381	·55	...	...	381	·25
District Munsifs' Courts	64,426	92·48	68,975	83·71	1,33,401	87·73
Subordinate Judges' Courts	643	·92	12,886	15·64	13,529	8·90
District Courts ...	278	·40	...	...	278	·18
	69,665	100·00	82,397	100·00	1,52,062	100·00

135. The proportion of suits instituted in 1884 in the Courts of District Munsifs was less by 1·83 per cent. than in the preceding year, and slightly less than in 1882. The decrease is observable both in ordinary suits and small causes, and is partly accounted for by the extension of the small cause jurisdiction of certain Subordinate Judges, and partly by the higher pecuniary jurisdiction of Village Munsifs. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts there was an increase in the proportion of suits as compared with 1883, which is confined to small causes, and is mainly due to the first of the causes just mentioned above. The District Courts, Agency Courts and Cantonment Courts of small causes exhibit nearly the same proportions of institutions as in 1883. The percentage of contribution by the Revenue Courts is slightly in excess of that in the previous year, though still less than that in 1882.

Institutions of 1884 compared with 1883 and the average.

136. The following statement compares the institutions of 1884 with those of 1883 and with the averages for the preceding five years.

	Five years' average.	1883.	1884.
Ordinary suits ...	72,395	71,820	69,665
Small causes ...	88,521	85,590	82,397
	1,60,916	1,57,410	1,52,062

137. It will be seen that the total institutions in 1884 were considerably less than those in 1883 and than the average, no year in the past decade showing a smaller file except 1877, the year of famine. The several classes of suits instituted, if considered separately, all likewise show a decrease, the file under each head being

less than that in any year since 1878. The decline in small causes is more marked than that in the other class of suits.

suits.

138. The marginal statement distributes by Districts the institutions of ordinary suits and small causes in 1884 as compared with those instituted in the preceding year and with the averages for the past five years. In ordinary suits South Malabar as usual heads the list with 6,914 suits, being more than twice the average district institutions. Tanjore (the amalgamated District) stands next with a file of 6,025 suits, and next follow, but after a long interval, the Districts of Madura and Godavari with 4,139 and 3,951 suits respectively. Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah, on the other hand, show the smallest files, the institutions in the first named District being less than one-third of the district average. In small causes, Tanjore shows the largest file, viz., 13,693. Then come South and North Malabar with 9,830 and 9,034 causes respectively. In the Ceded Districts as usual the small cause files are very low.

Institutions of 1884 compared by Districts with 1883 and the average.

	Ordinary Suits.			Small Causes.		
	5 years' average.	1883.	1884.	5 years' average.	1883.	1884.
Arcot, North	3,887	3,695	3,543	3,187	2,968	2,309
Arcot, South	2,946	3,142	3,820	4,098	4,035	3,423
Bellary	2,216	2,197	1,707	1,974	1,716	1,856
Canara, South	2,916	3,136	2,707	2,447	2,472	2,816
Chingleput	2,799	2,919	3,104	1,988	2,054	1,848
Coimbatore	3,591	3,698	3,882	1,925	2,017	2,158
Cuddapah	2,455	2,137	1,850	2,231	1,773	1,946
Ganjam	2,486	2,895	2,907	2,636	2,782	2,783
Ganjam Agency	98	50	93	...	...	...
Godavari	4,975	4,986	3,951	6,035	5,364	5,115
Godavari Agency ...	159	142	62	...	...	...
Kistna	4,259	4,058	3,578	4,427	4,287	4,035
Kurnool	1,341	1,092	1,113	1,109	814	825
Madura	3,886	3,538	4,139	7,304	6,108	5,436
Malabar, North	3,506	3,279	3,403	10,706	9,814	9,034
Malabar, South	8,082	7,902	6,914	9,168	8,562	9,830
Nellore	2,881	2,721	2,925	2,053	2,051	1,968
Salem	3,432	3,313	3,282	2,641	2,187	1,901
Tanjore, North	2,174	2,328	1,528	5,564	6,099	4,202
Tanjore, South	3,815	3,726	4,497	7,658	8,470	9,491
Tinnevelly	3,765	3,977	3,403	5,329	5,941	5,291
Trichinopoly	3,122	2,964	3,106	2,417	2,248	2,365
Vizagapatam	3,455	3,752	3,775	3,744	3,828	3,770
Vizagapatam Agency ...	263	223	226	...	...	...
Total...	72,459	71,820	69,665	88,741	85,590	82,397
Average upon 20 Districts	3,623	3,591	3,483	4,437	4,279	4,120

139. As compared with 1883, the year under review shows a decrease in ordinary suits in 10 Districts and an increase in 10, North and South Tanjore being treated as a single District. The decrease is most noticeable in South Malabar and Godavari, amounting to nearly 1,000 suits in each (For explanation *vide* para. 220 *infra*). Tinnevelly and Bellary also show a marked falling off of 574 and 490 suits respectively. Of the Districts in which an increase is observable, South Arcot and Madura stand out prominently with an excess of 678 and 601 suits respectively. (*vide* para. 220 *infra*). In small causes, there has been a falling off in 12 Districts against an increase in 8. The decrease is considerable in Tanjore and North Malabar, being 876 and 780 suits respectively. In South Malabar, on the other hand, as many as 1,268 more suits were instituted during the year, but this is accounted for by the establishment of the Palghat Sub-Court, and the extension of the small cause jurisdiction of the Calicut Sub-Judge.

140. As compared with the average for the past 5 years, there has been a decrease in ordinary suits in 11 Districts, notably in South Malabar, Godavari and Kistna, in all of which the files of 1884 were smaller than those in any previous year. In the two first named Districts, especially, the falling off was very considerable. On the other hand, an increase is shown in 9 Districts, chiefly in South Arcot and Ganjam. The tendency in the files of the latter District to rise steadily, a feature which was the subject of remark last year, was still continued. In the other District noticed last year along with Ganjam, viz. Tinnevelly, the files fell off below those of any previous year. The District Judge observes that the sudden decrease in the files of the year under review may be due to the

SUITS.

prevalence of cholera throughout the year, to the want of timely rains and the consequent loss to the ryots, and to heavy unseasonable rains causing floods and rendering travelling difficult. Moreover, the price of paddy is stated to have been high, and this usually exercises an effect upon litigation In small causes all the Districts except five show a more or less marked decrease. In Madura, North Malabar, Godavari and North Arcot, there was a falling off of as many as 1,928, 1,672, 920 and 878 suits respectively. The only Districts in which the files exceeded the average to any perceptible degree were South Malabar, Tanjore and South Canara.

Institutions of 1884 compared by subject-matter with 1883 and the average.

141. The institutions of 1884 are distributed in the margin according to subject-matter, and are compared with those of 1883 and with the average for the past five years. Nearly 72 per cent. of the suits were for money or movable property and about three-fifths of these were based on written contracts. Of this last named class of suits, the number filed under chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure, which provides a summary procedure for actions on negotiable instruments, was only 191 or ·30 per cent. of the total number of written contract suits. This small proportion shows that the said provisions are not freely availed of, "probably because parties are unwilling to take a decree which allows no interest "after the date of the decree" (North Arcot District Report). Suits under the Rent Recovery Act formed only about 2¼ per cent. of the total original litigation. About 23 per cent. of the suits related to real property, the same proportion as in the preceding two years.

			5 years' average	1883	1884
Suits for money or movables.	On contract	in writing ...	74,227	66,348	63,573
		not in writing ...	16,835	16,793	15,086
	Rent		9,838	10,194	8,341
	Movable property or its value ...		3,489	3,527	3,865
	Other suits		16,418	18,133	18,392
Suits under Madras Act VIII of 1865			4,285	3,512	3,951
Title and other suits.	Relating to real property ...		31,582	35,130	35,601
	Other suits		4,264	3,764	3,253
	Total ...		1,60,918	1,57,410	1,52,062

142. The number of suits for money or movable property instituted in 1884 fell short of the number instituted in 1883 and of the average by 5,738 and 11,550 suits respectively. In suits relating to real property, on the other hand, the year under review shows a slight increase upon the previous year and a marked increase of about 3,000 suits over the average.

Aggregate and average value.

143 The value of 784 suits could not be estimated in money. The total value of the remaining 1,51,278 suits instituted in all the Regular Courts during the year amounts to Rupees 2,28,22,364 giving an average value of Rupees 151 per suit against an average of Rupees 139 in 1883. This may be accounted for by the large number of suits between Rupees 10 and Rupees 20 taken to the Village Munsifs.

Institutions of 1883 and 1884 classified according to value.

144. The marginal statement classifies the institutions of 1884 according to grades of value, and compares them with those of 1883. As in previous years, nearly 96 per cent of the suits before the Regular Courts were under 500 Rupees in value. The proportions of suits between Rupees 500 and Rupees 1,000 and between Rupees 1,000 and Rupees 2,500 in value were 2·25 and 1·07 respectively against 2·15 and 1·05 in the two previous years. Suits of the higher values bore nearly the same proportions as in 1883.

Grade of Value.	1883.	1884.
Not Exceeding 10 Rupees	20,763	18,712
Above 10 Rupees and not exceeding 50 Rupees...	72,880	69,707
,, 50 ,, ... 100 ...	27,640	27,244
,, 100 ,, ... 500 ...	29,747	29,834
,, 500 ,, ... 1,000 ...	3,887	3,422
,, 1,000 ,, ... 2,500 ...	1,648	1,624
,, 2,500 ,, ... 5,000 ...	435	407
,, 5,000 ,, ... 10,000 ...	170	157
,, 10,000 ,, ... 100,000 ...	108	101
Exceeding 100,000	8	10
Not estimable in money	665	784
	1,57,410	1,52,062

II.—DISPOSALS AND ARREARS. SUITS.

145. Including 22,172 ordinary suits and 7,224 small causes pending at the close of 1883 and those received by remand or re-admitted, and excluding transfers, the totals for disposal were 93,526 ordinary suits and 91,276 small causes. Of these, 71,123 ordinary suits and 83,867 small causes, in all 1,54,990, were disposed of, leaving 22,403 ordinary suits and 7,409 small causes, in all 29,812, undisposed of at the close of the year. Disposals & arrears.

146. The following statement exhibits the contributions of the several classes of Courts to the total numbers for disposal, disposed of, and in arrears, and the proportions of arrears to totals for disposal. Contribution of the several classes of Courts to total disposals and arrears.

Class of Courts.	Ordinary suits.				Small causes.			
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending	Percentage of arrears to total for disposal.	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of arrears to total for disposal.
Revenue Courts ...	5,916	4,480	1,436	24·27	...	...	...	...
Cantonment Courts of Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	567	491	76	13·40
Agency Courts ...	513	366	147	28·65	...	...	...	...
District Munsifs' Courts	85,413	65,193	20,220	23·67	75,641	70,280	5,361	7·09
Subordinate Judges' Courts	1,197	795	402	33·58	15,068	13,096	1,972	13·09
District Courts ...	487	289	198	40·66	...	...	...	...
	93,526	71,123	22,403	23·95	91,276	83,867	7,409	8·12

147. In both classes of suits the year under review shows a decrease in the disposals as compared with the previous year, and this falling off is shared amongst all classes of Courts except those of Subordinate Judges. In the District Munsifs' Courts alone, the decrease consists of about 1,750 ordinary suits and 4,750 small causes. The extended powers of Village Munsifs to some extent reduced the amount of small cause work. In most of the southern Districts, especially, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly, heavy rains and floods during the last quarter of the year under review retarded the progress of work, preventing the attendance of parties and witnesses and producing frequent adjournments. It is however satisfactory to find that the District Munsifs, Sub-Judges and District Judges have disposed of more cases than were instituted in their Courts during the year.

148. As a natural result of the decrease in the disposals, the arrears at the close of the year exceeded, though only slightly, those of the previous year. With respect to ordinary suits, the ratio of the total arrears to the total for disposal was 23·95 per cent. against 23·23 per cent. in 1883. In the District Munsifs' Courts the percentage of arrears was 23·67 per cent. a little below the average. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts, the proportion of arrears was about 2 per cent. less than that in the previous year, though still about 10 per cent. above that of 1882. In the District Courts, however, where a satisfactory decrease in the percentage of arrears was observed last year, the proportion has again risen to what it was in 1882. With respect to small causes, 8·12 per cent. of the total work for disposal was in arrear against 7·70 per cent. in 1883. The District Munsifs' Courts had the smallest proportion of arrears, being very nearly the same as in 1883. The Subordinate Judges' Courts show a slightly higher percentage as compared with the previous year. The increase in the Cantonment Courts of Small Causes, which till last year had the lowest percentage of arrears, is noteworthy.

EXECUTIONS.

B.—EXECUTIONS.

Institutions.

149. 136,391 applications for execution of decrees were received in 1884 against 1,50,551 in 1883.

Disposals and arrears.

150. Including 20,578* applications pending at the beginning of the year and those received by transfer or re-admitted, the total for disposal was 1,60,406. Of these, 1,41,550 were disposed of, leaving 18,856 undisposed of at the close of the year.

Contribution of the several classes of Courts to the work of 1884.

151. The following statement exhibits the contributions of the several classes of Courts to the total institutions, disposals and arrears of 1884, and the proportions of arrears to totals for disposal.

Class of Courts.	Instituted.	For Disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of arrears to number for disposal.
Revenue Courts	475	546	413	133	24·36
Cantonment Courts of Small Causes.	133	133	132	1	·75
Agency Courts	157	226	158	68	30·09
District Munsifs' Courts	1,22,572	1,44,471	1,27,740	16,731	11·58
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	12,250	13,920	12,205	1,715	12 32
District Courts	804	1,110	902	208	18·74
	1,36,391	1,60,406	1,41,550	18,856	11·75

152. The total institutions of the year were less than those of 1883 by about 9½ per cent. and the total outturn also diminished correspondingly, the decrease being observable in all classes of Courts. The District Munsifs' share in this class of work bore to the total the same proportion as in 1883. The work disposed of by them and by the District Judges was in excess of that received and their arrears were much less than in 1883. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts the disposals slightly fell below the institutions, and the percentage of arrears, which in the two previous years was the lowest of any, rose by more than three per cent. as contrasted with 1883.

INSOLVENCY.

C.—INSOLVENCY.

Institutions.

153. 568 applications for declarations of insolvency were received in 1884, against 595 in 1883.

Disposals and arrears.

154. Including 136* applications pending at the beginning of the year, the total number for disposal was 704. Of these, 544 were disposed of, leaving 160 undisposed of at the close of the year.

Contribution of the several classes of Courts to the work of 1884.

155. The following statement exhibits both the contributions of the several classes of Courts to the total institutions, disposals and arrears of 1884, and the proportions of arrears to totals for disposal.

Class of Courts.	Instituted.	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of arrears to number for disposal.
District Munsifs' Courts	459	572	445	127	22·20
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	102	122	91	31	25·41
District Courts	7	10	8	2	20·00
	568	704	544	160	22·73

156. The numbers on the files, as compared with 1883, were less in the Courts of District Munsifs and more in those of Subordinate Judges. The District Courts had only one application less than in 1883. The disposals of the year fell short of

* Vide notes at foot of pages 47 and 54.

the institutions and were less than the number disposed of in the previous year. The proportion of arrears to the total for disposal was about 3 per cent. higher than that in 1883. There was an increase in the proportion of arrears in the District Munsifs' and the Subordinate Judges' Courts, while a reduction of over 50 per cent. is noticeable in the District Courts. INSOLVENCY.

D.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES. MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

157. 2,56,431 miscellaneous applications, other than for execution of decrees and declarations of insolvency, were received in 1884, as against 2,49,820 in the previous year. Institutions.

158. Including 5,146* applications pending disposal at the beginning of the year, and those received by remand or re-admitted, and excluding transfers, the total number for disposal was 2,61,517. Of these, 2,56,392 applications were disposed of, leaving 5,125 pending at the close of the year. Disposals and arrears.

159. The following statement exhibits the contributions of the several classes of Courts to the total institutions, disposals and arrears of 1884, and the proportions of arrears to totals for disposal. Contribution of the several classes of Courts to the work of 1884.

Class of Courts.	Instituted.	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of arrears to number for disposal.
Revenue Courts	1,985	2,224	2,053	171	7·69
Cantonment Courts of Small Causes.	3	...	...	...	...
Agency Courts	125	126	121	5	3·97
District Munsifs' Courts	2,25,297	2,29,108	2,25,254	3,854	1·68
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	20,256	20,766	20,260	506	2·44
District Courts	8,765	9,293	8,704	589	6·34
	2,56,431	2,61,517	2,56,392	5,125	1·96

160. The institutions of 1884 exceeded those of 1883 by about 6,600 applications. This class of work has been steadily rising since 1881. The largest number viz. 2,25,297, or over 87¾ per cent. of the total, was received on the files of District Munsifs, and the next largest number, viz, 20,256, or nearly 8 per cent., was brought before the Subordinate Judges. The exclusive jurisdiction possessed by District Courts under certain enactments, as observed in previous reports, contributes to give those Courts a proportionately larger share in this class of work than in others.

161. The disposals also exceeded those of the year previous, all but the Revenue Courts coming in for a share in the increase. The proportion of arrears to the total for disposal was slightly less than in 1883. The Revenue Courts and District Courts show, as usual, comparatively high percentages.

* *Vide* Notes at foot of pages 48 and 55.

I.—Revenue Courts.

Number of working Courts.

162. The number of working Courts in the year under review was 63 against 66 in 1883. Of these, 1 was presided over by a Collector, 11 by Sub-Collectors, 28 by Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors and 23 by Deputy Collectors.

SUITS.

A.—SUITS.

I.—INSTITUTIONS.

Institutions.

163. 3,937 suits were instituted in these Courts in 1884. These figures were less than the average of the past five years by 348 suits, but more than those of 1883 by 426 suits or a little over 12 per cent. It will be seen from the marginal statement, which compares the institutions of 1884 in each District with those of 1883 and the averages of the past five years, that there was a marked increase in the year under review in Tanjore (South), Chingleput, Madura and Coimbatore. The heavy files in South Tanjore are due to the institution of a large number of suits on behalf of the Gandrakotta Zamindari. No explanation is given of the increase in the other districts. There was, on the other hand, a material decrease in Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly. In the former District, there was a considerable, though not a corresponding, increase in the number of suits to enforce acceptance of Puttas and exchange of Muchilikas instituted in the ordinary Civil Courts, and the District Judge attributes this feature to the landlords preferring these Courts to the Revenue Courts, "wherein the procedure is summary and recourse to which is attended with some inconvenience, the Courts not being stationary." The fall in the Trichinopoly files has been rapid and continuous since 1882.

Five years' average.	1883.	1884.
4,285	3,511	3,937

Comparison by Districts with 1883 and the average.

	Five years' Average.	1883.	1884.
Arcot (North)	173	259	224
Arcot (South)	54	77	31
Anantapur	3	2	0
Bellary	0	0	1
Canara (South)	31	35	6
Chingleput	633	660	844
Coimbatore	44	84	156
Cuddapah	6	14	3
Ganjam	161	183	184
Godavari	261	169	187
Kistna	104	65	40
Kurnool	9	7	1
Madura	441	251	414
Malabar (North)	...	...	...
Malabar (South)	7	8	12
Nellore	47	49	83
Salem	346	367	366
Tanjore (North)	32	35	48
Tanjore (South)	716	332	687
Tinnevelly	499	535	365
Trichinopoly	382	153	85
Vizagapatam	348	226	198
Total ...	4,396	3,511	3,937

Institutions of 1883 and 1884 distributed by classes of Courts.

164. The statement below distributes the suits of 1883 and 1884 according as they were instituted before Collectors or their subordinates.

	1883.	1884.
Collectors	17	76
Sub-Collectors	732	1,180
Assistant Collectors	1,413	1,229
Deputy do, ...	1,349	1,452
	3,511	3,937

Nature of suits instituted in 1884.

165. The institutions of 1884 are classified in the margin according to their nature. As in all previous years, the largest number of rent suits was for enforcement of the acceptance of Puttahs and Muchilikas. The proportion of such suits increased from 61 per cent. in 1883 to about 72 per cent. in the year under review. It is satisfactory to note that the number and proportion of suits for damages for extortion, &c. have fallen off as compared with the previous two years.

Suits relating to distraint	910
,, for damages for extortion, &c...	57
,, for Puttahs and Muchilikas	2,857
,, relating to ejectment ...	56
Other suits ...	57
Total...	3,937

166. Table B_1 of the Appendix distributes these suits according to Districts and also according to subject-matter. It will be seen that in the District of Tanjore as many as 714 out of the 735 suits instituted were for enforcement of

the acceptance of Puttahs and Muchilikas. Ejectment suits were most numerous in the Districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. SUITS.

167. 2 suits on the file of the Sub-Collector of Godavari and 2 on the files of the Sub-Collector and Head Assistant Collector of Nellore are shown as not estimable in money, on account of the necessary information not having been given in the plaint, &c. An application under Sec. 82 of Madras Act VIII of 1865 was wrongly treated by the Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly as a suit. These 5 suits being excluded, the total value of the remaining 3,932 suits is Rupees 1,87,672, giving an average value of Rupees 48 per suit, the same figure as in 1883. Unvalued suits. Aggregate and average value.

168. Below is a distribution of these suits according to value; and a further distribution of them by Districts will be found in table C1 of the Appendix. Institutions of 1884 classified according to value.

Not exceeding	10	Rupees	...	...	...	...	...	1,276
Above	10	Rupees and not exceeding	...	50	Rupees	...	...	1,687
„	50	„	...	100	„	...	...	544
„	100	„	...	500	„	...	...	394
„	500	„	...	1,000	„	...	...	24
„	1,000	„	...	2,500	„	...	...	7
Not estimable in money			...	...	...	...	...	5
								3,937

II.—DISPOSALS. Disposals.

169. Including 1,606 * suits pending at the end of 1883, and the cases re-admitted or remanded, and excluding transfers, the net total for disposal was 5,916. Of these, 4,480 were disposed of, leaving 1,436 pending at the close of the year. The number disposed of in 1884 exceeded the institutions by 543 suits, though it fell short of the disposals of each of the two preceding years. The average number disposed of per Court was 71 suits against 72 in the previous year. The percentage of arrears to the total for disposal was nearly the same as in 1883.

	For disposal.	Disposed of.
Collectors' Courts	12	11
Sub-Collectors' do. ...	1,875	1,247
Assistant Collectors' Courts.	1,772	1,842
Deputy do. do.	2,757	1,880
	5,916	4,480

170. The general result of the suits disposed of is shown in the following table :— Mode of disposal.

		Number.	Percentage.
Without trial	... ...	630	14·06
Without contest	Compromised	230	
	Decreed on confession ...	54	
	Decreed *ex parte*. ...	329	
	Dismissed *ex parte* ...	98	
	Total...	711	15·87
After contest	Decreed for Plaintiff ...	2,191	
	Decreed for Defendant ...	946	
	By arbitration(forPlaintiff).	2	
	Total...	3,139	70·07
	Grand Total...	4,480	100·00

171. The proportion of suits disposed of after contest in 1884 is the largest within the past 3 years, and 21 per cent. in excess of that in 1883. Suits disposed of without trial diminished more than two-fold as compared with 1883.

* The difference of 1 between this figure and that in para. 177 of the Report for 1883 is due to an error in the returns of that year.

SUITS.

172. 2,576 suits, or 57·50 per cent, were decided in favour of the Plaintiff, and 1,044, or 23·30 per cent. in favour of the Defendant. The corresponding proportions in 1883 were 38·58 and 27·16 per cent. respectively.

Average duration.

173. The average duration in days of the suits disposed of was as follows :—

	Contested.	Uncontested.
In 1884	120	58
„ 1883	118	117

174. The decrease in the average duration of uncontested cases is satisfactory.

Arrears.

III.—ARREARS.

175. 1,436 suits awaited disposal at the close of the year. Of these, 128 were on the files of the Sub-Collectors, 430 on those of Assistant Collectors, 877 on those of Deputy Collectors, and the remaining one was on the file of the Collector of Godavari. There were 1,035 suits of more than three months' standing, of which 31 were more than a year old, against only 8 in 1883. Of these 31 old suits, 20 were pending before the Assistant Collector of South Arcot; 8 were in the Court of the Deputy Collector of Chingleput; and the remaining 8 were in the Court of the Head Assistant Collector of Kistna pending the decision of the Appellate Court in a connected case.

EXECUTIONS.

B.—EXECUTIONS.

Institutions and disposals.

176. 475 applications for execution of decrees were received during the year. Including 69 pending at the beginning of the year and the cases re-admitted or remanded, and excluding transfers, the total number for disposal was 546. Of these, 61 were withdrawn, not prosecuted or rejected, and 352 were disposed of, satisfaction being obtained in full in 286 and in part in 9 cases, while execution proved wholly infructuous in the remaining 57.

Decrees how satisfied.

Decrees how executed.

177. The following statement shows the extent to which coercive measures were resorted to in execution in the cases in which process had issued :—

Judgment-debtor imprisoned	1
" arrested but released	3
Movable property transferred or sold	11
" attached but released	15
Immovable property transferred or sold	18
" attached but released	1
" otherwise dealt with	2
Execution otherwise effected or proceedings closed ...	293

Detention of judgment-debtor.

178. In the one case first abovementioned, the judgment-debtor was imprisoned for a debt exceeding 50 Rupees, and he was detained in jail for 44 days.

Amount realised.

179. Rupees 2,076 were realized on behalf of suitors after issue of process, and Rupees 258 were voluntarily paid into Court, the total being Rupees 2,334.

Average duration.

180. The average duration of the applications disposed of was 71 days against 51 in 1883.

Arrears.

181. 133 applications were pending disposal at the close of the year. Of these, 5 were more than 3 months old, 4 of which forming a batch were in the Temporary Deputy Collector's Court, Tanjore, pending the result of an appeal presented to the District Court by the judgment-debtor.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

C.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

182. 1,985 applications of a miscellaneous nature were received in 1884. Including 195 pending at the close of 1883, and the cases re-admitted or remanded, and

excluding transfers, the net total for disposal was 2,224. Of these, 2,053 cases were disposed of as follows :— MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Mode of disposal.

Without trial			481
Without contest	Compromised		97
	Ordered on confession		104
	Do. *ex parte*		1,130
	Dismissed *ex parte*		143
After contest	Ordered for Petitioner		37
	Do. for Counter-Petitioner		61
	By arbitration		...
			2,053

183. The average duration of these cases in days was as follows :— Average duration.

	Contested.	Uncontested.
In 1884	97	30
„ 1883	42	32

184. The increased duration of contested cases is due to certain applications having been pending for unusually long periods in the Courts of the Sub-Collectors of Chingleput and Godavari.

185. 171 applications awaited disposal at the close of the year. 33 of these were more than three months old, of which as many as 31 were in the Courts in the Tanjore District. A great number of these old applications are stated to be pending owing to the non-arrest of defaulters against whom warrants have been issued. Arrears.

II.—Cantonment Courts of Small Causes.

Number of Courts.

186. As in previous years, there were only two Courts of this description in 1884, one at St. Thomas' Mount in the Chingleput District and the other at Cannanore in North Malabar.

A.—SUITS.

Suits.

Institutions.

187. 536 suits were instituted in these Courts during the year. The statement in the margin shows the distribution between the two Courts. As compared with 1883, there was an increase of 26 in the institutions in the Cannanore Court, and decrease of 20 in those of the St. Thomas' Mount Court. The total was somewhat above the five years' average.

Institutions of 1884 compared with 1883 and the average.

	5 years' average.	1883.	1884.
St. Thomas' Mount	379	423	403
Cannanore	101	107	133
	480	530	536

Nature of suits instituted in 1884.

188. Of the 403 suits in the St. Thomas' Mount Court, 367 or 91 per cent were actions for money had and received and for price of goods sold. In the Cannanore Court, these actions numbered 46 or 34 per cent of the total. In the latter Court, there were 30 suits on contracts in writing, no one of which class of cases occurred in the St. Thomas' Mount Court. It seems doubtful if the same principle of classification is followed in the two Courts.

Aggregate and average value.

189. The total value of these 536 suits was Rupees 19,160, giving an average rather under Rupees 36 per suit against an average of 36 per suit in 1883. They are below distributed according to value:—

Institutions of 1884 classified according to value.

	Number.
Not exceeding Rupees 10...	164
Exceeding Rupees 10 and not exceeding Rupees 50 ...	263
„ 50 „ 100 ...	75
„ 100 „ 500 ...	34
Total...	536

Disposals.

190. Including 31 suits pending at the close of 1883, the total file for disposal during the year amounted to 567 against 558 in the preceding year. Of the total, 491 were disposed of against 527 in 1883, the results being as follows:—

Mode of disposal.

Without trial			34
Without contest ...	Compromised...		62
	Decreed on confession...		145
	Do. *ex-parte*		150
	Dismissed *ex-parte*		0
	Total...		357
With contest ...	Decreed for plaintiff		67
	Do. defendant...		33
	By arbitration		0
	Total...		100
	Grand Total...		491

Average duration.

191. The average duration of the cases disposed of without contest was 9 days and of those after contest 15 days.

Arrears.

192. At the close of the year 1884, there remained pending 72 cases in the St. Thomas' Mount Court and 4 in the Cannanore Court, making a total of 76

pending cases against 31 in 1883. Of these 15 were of more than 3 months' standing. The arrears in the St. Thomas' Mount Court show a considerable increase.

EXECUTIONS.

B.—EXECUTIONS.

Institutions and disposals.

193. 133 applications for execution of decrees were received in these Courts during the year, and 132 of these were disposed of. Excluding 8 cases in which the applications were rejected, withdrawn or not prosecuted, there remained 125 cases; in 7 of these execution was wholly infructuous, in 8 satisfaction was obtained in part only, and in the remaining 109 satisfaction was obtained in full through the Court. One application was pending at the close of the year.

Decrees how satisfied.

Decrees how executed.

194. No judgment-debtor was imprisoned during the year, but 64 were arrested and released. Only in 1 case was movable property sold. Rupees 1,012 were realized through the Court after the issue of process and Rupees 1,385 without such issue, making a total of Rupees 2,397.

Amount realized.

Average duration.

195. The average duration of the applications disposed of was 3 days against 2 days in 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

C.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Institutions and disposals.

196. In the year 3 miscellaneous applications were received in the Cantonment Small Cause Court at St. Thomas' Mount and disposed of. No such application was received in the Court at Cannanore.

III.—Agency Courts.

Constitution of Courts.

197. During the year under review, 180 villages were added to the Agency tracts in the Godavari District from three Taluks, and, in consequence, two more Deputy Tahsildars were invested with District Munsif's powers.

198. It will be observed from the remarks in the opening paragraphs of the chapters on this class of Courts in the Reports for 1882 and 1883 that these Courts originated from political considerations and under circumstances that rendered expedient the establishment of special tribunals and special forms of procedure for dealing with the litigation among persons for whose benefit they were intended. It is now half a century since the Courts in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agencies were established, and the amount of work coming before them has been very small.

SUITS.

A.—SUITS.

Institutions.

Institutions of 1884 compared by Districts with 1883 and the average.

		5 years' average.	1883.	1884.
Ganjam	...	97	50	93
Godavari	...	150	142	62
Vizagapatam	...	268	223	226
		519	415	381

199. 381 suits were instituted in these Courts in 1884. Of these, 10 were in the Courts of Agents, 73 in those of Assistants and 298 in those of Munsifs. The marginal statement compares, by Districts, the institutions of 1884 with those of the preceding year and the average.

200. The total institutions show a slight falling off from 1883 and a considerable decrease below the average. The decrease is most marked in the Courts of the Godavari Agency, and this, notwithstanding the extension of its area; and the explanations suggested are the improved condition of the tradesmen and extended private settlement of claims. It is however open to doubt whether increased wealth will not have quite the opposite effect and whether the tendency to a settlement of claims out of Court may not be attributed to dissatisfaction on the part of suitors with the working of the Courts. In the Ganjam Courts, there was an increase as compared with the preceding two years, the files having very nearly come up to the average. The Agent observes that this "increase is owing to the Khonds becoming "gradually more civilized and to their being often involved in land and trade "disputes."

Nature of suits instituted in 1884.

201. Of the 381 suits instituted, as many as 303 were for money or movable property, of which 148 were based on written contracts; 14 were summary suits under the Rent Recovery Act (Madras Act VIII of 1865); and the remaining 64 were title and other suits. These 64 suits included 48 for immovable property against 27 in 1883, 3 for dissolution of marriage and 6 for enforcement of matrimonial rights. The increase in the number of suits for immovable property is noteworthy.

Institutions of 1884 classified according to value.

202. Excluding 8 suits the value of which was not estimable in money, the total value of the remaining 373 suits was Rupees 41,083 giving an average of Rupees 112 per suit against Rupees 92 in 1883. These suits are distributed in the margin according to value. There were 5 suits in 1884 exceeding 1,000 Rupees in value against none in 1883. This accounts to some extent for the increase in the average value of suits.

Not exceeding 10 Rupees				29
Above 10 Rs. and not exceeding			50 Rs.	155
" 50	"		100 "	87
" 100	"		500 "	92
" 500	"		1,000 "	4
" 1,000	"		2,500 "	4
" 2,500	"		5,000 "	1
Not estimable in money				8
				381

203. Including 123 suits pending at the close of 1883 and 6 re-admitted or remanded during 1884, and excluding transfers, the net total for disposal was 513, of which 366 were disposed of, leaving 147 pending at the end of the year. In the margin is distributed the work for disposal, disposed of and pending, according to classes of Courts. The two suits shown as disposed of by Agents were in the Court of the Agent of Ganjam. There was no suit on the file of the Vizagapatam Agent's Court, and though 6 suits were instituted in the Court of the Agent of Godavari, he transferred them all as usual to Courts subordinate to him.

suits.

Disposals.

Work of 1884 classified by classes of Courts.

	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Agents ...	3	2	1
Asst. Agents... ...	104	57	47
Munsifs	406	307	99
	513	366	147

204. The general result of the suits disposed of was as follows:—

Mode of disposal.

		Number.	Percentage.
Without trial		75	20·49
Without contest ...	Compromised...	69	
	Decreed on confession... ...	63	
	,, *ex parte*	26	
	Dismissed *ex parte*	9	
		167	45·63
With contest ...	Decreed for plaintiff	72	
	,, defendant	19	
	On oath	12	
	By arbitration	21	
		124	33·88
		366	100·00

205. The remark in the Report for 1883 that the Agency rules encourage settlement of claims by arbitration is borne out by the above figures.

206. The average duration of these cases in days was as follows:—

Average duration.

		Uncontested.	Contested.
Agents' Courts	1884		2
	1883		207
Asst. Agents' Courts ...	1884	154	178
	1883	126	55
Munsifs' Courts	1884	95	126
	1883	178	195

207. 147 suits were left undecided at the close of the year. 77 of these were more than three months old against only 33 in 1883 and include 27 of over a year's duration. The number of suits pending more than a year at the close of 1883 was only 5.

Arrears.

208. Of the 27 suits of over a year's standing, as many as 15 were in the Bhadrachalam Munsif's Court. The attention of the Agent was called to this and it is explained that the Munsif was not able to dispose of them owing to the non-attendance of parties. 4 awaited disposal before the Special Assistant Agent of Vizagapatam owing to the non-return of summonses, and the remaining 8 had been standing over in the Rayaghada Munsif's Court, partly owing to the Sub-Magistrate not having been for a time invested with civil powers and partly owing to the non-attendance of parties.

Causes of pendency.

EXECUTIONS.

B.—EXECUTIONS.

Institutions and disposals.

209. 157 applications for execution were received in these Courts in 1884. Including 63 pending at the beginning of the year and 6 received by transfer or re-admitted, the total for disposal was 226. Of these, 67 were withdrawn, not prosecuted, rejected or transferred, and 91 were disposed of, satisfaction being obtained in full in 45, in part in 32, and execution being wholly infructuous in the remaining 14 cases.

Decrees how satisfied.

Decrees how executed.

210. Of the cases disposed of in which process had issued, movable property was transferred or sold in 26, immovable property was similarly dealt with in 8, movable property was attached but released in 17, immovable property was similarly dealt with in 1, and specific performance was enforced in 4. In 34 other cases, execution was effected or proceedings were closed otherwise than as shown above.

Amount realised.

211. Rupees 3,202 were realized through Court on behalf of suitors after issue of process and Rupees 81 were voluntarily paid in, the total being Rupees 3,283.

Average duration.

212. The applications disposed of were pending 100 days on an average.

Arrears.

213. 68 applications remained undisposed of at the close of the year. Of these, 39 were more than three months old.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

C.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Institutions and disposals.

214. 125 miscellaneous applications were received in 1884. Including 1 case pending from 1883, there were 126 applications for disposal. Of these, 121 were disposed of as follows:—

Mode of disposal.

Without trial			76
Without contest...	Compromised		...
	Ordered on confession ...		12
	Ordered *ex parte*		26
	Dismissed *ex parte*		1
			39
After contest ...	Ordered for petitioner ...		4
	Ordered for counter-petitioner...		2
			6
			121

Average duration.

215. The average duration of these applications in days was as follows:—

	Uncontested.	Contested.
In 1884	7	98
„ 1883	3	32

Arrears.

216. There were 5 applications pending at the close of the year.

IV.—District Munsifs' Courts.

Re-organization of Courts

217. At the beginning of 1884, there were 111 regular Courts of District Munsifs, besides the three Courts of the Sub-Magistrates of Gudalur, Palni Hills and Anjengo, exercising District Munsif's powers. The re-organization sanctioned in G. O. 4th December 1883, No. 3197, Judicial, was brought into force in the course of the first quarter of the year, and by it four regular Courts (one in Bellary, two in Cuddapah and one in Salem) were absolutely abolished and one (Kollegal in Coimbatore) was converted into a Court presided over by a Magistrate-Munsif. One of these abolished Courts was, under special sanction, retained till the end of the year at Arni in the North Arcot District. Thus, there were, during the greater part of the year, 107 Courts of regular District Munsifs and four Courts of Magistrates having a Munsif's powers.

218. Certain changes were also made in the location of some of these 107 Courts which it is necessary to note briefly here as reference is made to them in the remarks on some of the tables below, though these changes will be found detailed at length in the final chapter of this Report. In South Canara, there were 8 Munsifs' Courts; these were reduced to six by the abolition (so far as that district was concerned) of three (Mulki, Barkur and Bantval) and the establishment of one at Karkal. Of the remaining two, one was opened at Nadapuram in North Malabar and the other in the Madura District, where it was stationed sometimes at Madura and sometimes at Paramakudi according to the requirements of the work. The additional Munsif's Court of Tanjore was transferred to Trichinopoly and the Tranquebar Munsif's Court to Tirukoilur in South Arcot.

A.—SUITS.

SUITS.

I.—INSTITUTIONS.

Institutions.

219. 64,426 ordinary suits and 68,975 small causes were instituted in these Courts in 1884. Of the former number, 171 were summary suits on negotiable instruments under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure. 1884 exhibits a considerable falling off in the total institutions in this class of Courts as compared with the average and also with 1883. This decrease appears in both the descriptions of suits. In the case of ordinary suits, the decrease as contrasted with 1883 amounts to 2,501, and is to a great extent accounted for by the increase in the number of small causes before Subordinate Judges' Courts, owing to the enlarged small cause jurisdiction bestowed on some of them (*Vide* paras. 264 and 265 *infra*). The power newly conferred on Village Munsifs to try money suits up to 20 Rupees' value, must also have materially reduced the small cause files of District Munsifs; but to what extent the decrease in the year under review is due to this cause cannot be ascertained from the returns.

Suits on negotiable instruments.

Institutions of 1884 compared with 1883 and the average.

	5 years' average.	1883.	1884.
Ordinary suits	66,680	66,927	64,426.
Small causes	76,618	74,004	68,975.
Total ..	1,43,298.	1,40,991	1,33,401

Institutions of 1884 compared by Districts with 1883 and the average.

220. The institutions in each District during 1884 are shown in the margin and compared with those of 1883 and with the averages for the past five years. As compared with 1883 there is, in ordinary suits, a marked increase in South Arcot, Madura, South Tanjore and Trichinopoly. The increase in South Arcot is due to the removal of the Subordinate Judge's Court from that District, which threw the larger small causes on to the ordinary cause files of the District Munsifs. In Madura, the curtailment of the Subordinate Judge's special jurisdiction partly accounts for the increase, the Paramakudi Munsif having had 154 suits more than in 1883; but no explanation appears for the large increase of 271 suits in the Tirumangalam Munsif's Court. The apparent rise in the South Tanjore files is due to the fact that the institutions of the last quarter of the year under review in the Munsifs' Courts of the late North Tanjore District are included in the returns of South Tanjore. The increase in Trichinopoly is not accounted for by the District Judge, but is probably due to the establishment of the Additional Munsif's Court and the consequent speedier disposals. The opening of a new Court at Nadapuram contributed to an increase of 142 suits in North Malabar. Nellore and Coimbatore also had 166 and 131 suits respectively more than in 1883. On the other hand, it will be observed that the Districts in which the small cause jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges was enlarged or newly created show the greatest decrease in ordinary suits, namely, South Malabar, a decrease of 1,056 suits, Godavari of 996, Bellary of 497, Canara (South) of 405, and Kistna of 452. But except in South Malabar and Canara, this decrease is not compensated for, as would have been expected, by a corresponding increase in the Subordinate Judge's small cause files. The particular Munsifs' Courts which received most relief will appear from the remarks on the following table. The files of Tinnevelly fell off by 399 suits, especially those of the Tinnevelly and Srivilliputur Munsifs' Courts, though no change was made in the Subordinate Judge's small cause jurisdiction. In North Arcot also, the files diminished by 122 suits, the decrease occurring in the Arni and Tirupati Munsifs' Courts. The District Judge ascribes this and the large decrease in small causes in the same Courts to the tardy disposals in the former Court, which deterred intending suitors from starting a litigation at once expensive and useless, and to the absence of suits for rent arising in the Narayanavanam Mutta, which furnished a large number to the Tirupati file in 1883.

Districts.	Ordinary suits.			Small causes.		
	Five years' average.	1883.	1884	Five years' average.	1883.	1884
Arcot (North)	3,692	3,413	3,291	3,187	2,968	2,309
Arcot (South)... ...	2,875	3,038	3,780	3,087	2,960	3,159
Bellary	2,161	2,161	1,664	1,446	1,254	1,063
Canara (South)...	2,844	3,065	2,660	2,447	2,472	2,422
Chingleput	2,145	2,240	2,230	1,609	1,631	1,445
Coimbatore	3,471	3,467	3,598	1,770	1,649	1,798
Cuddapah	2,434	2,113	1,835	2,232	1,778	1,717
Ganjam	2,305	2,679	2,756	2,416	2,782	2,783
Godavari	4,652	4,715	3,719	5,168	4,505	4,093
Kistna	4,107	3,975	3,523	4,427	4,287	3,804
Kurnool	1,329	1,078	1,108	1,100	814	825
Madura	3,354	3,203	3,651	5,407	4,614	3,975
Malabar (North) ...	3,462	3,222	3,304	8,980	8,268	7,557
Malabar (South) ...	7,900	7,794	6,738	8,427	7,940	7,514
Nellore	2,815	2,662	2,828	2,053	2,051	1,963
Salem	3,067	2,932	2,898	2,621	2,187	1,901
Tanjore (North)... ...	2,044	2,197	1,426	3,800	4,160	2,830
Tanjore (South)... ...	3,014	3,304	3,724	5,838	6,562	6,042
Tinnevelly	3,223	3,393	2,994	4,421	5,111	4,470
Trichinopoly	2,717	2,777	3,085	2,393	2,248	2,365
Vizagapatam	3,069	3,409	3,548	3,711	3,828	3,770
Total ...	66,680	64,927	64,426	76,618	74,064	68,975

221. In small causes, South Arcot alone shows a marked increase and the general decrease in this class of litigation is a noticeable feature in the year under review, and may be ascribed mainly to the enhancement of the pecuniary jurisdiction of Village Munsifs by Madras Act IV of 1883. The Districts in which the largest decreases occurred are shown in the margin. As the returns do not show the number of suits between Rupees 10 and 20 in value which were instituted in Village Courts, it is impossible to ascertain in what measure the decrease in small cause files of District

North Malabar	711
North Arcot	659
Tinnevelly	641
Madura	639
Godavari...	442
Kistna	423
Salem	286
Nellore	88

Munsifs is met by increased institutions before Village Munsifs (*Vide* para. 128 *supra*). suits.

222. As compared with the averages of the past five years, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Ganjam and Tanjore show an increase both in ordinary suits and small causes; and Madura, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam in ordinary suits only. In 11 Districts, notably in South Malabar, Godavari, Cuddapah, Kistna and Bellary (all Districts affected by the new small cause jurisdiction), and North Arcot, there was a decrease in ordinary suits; and in 13, especially in Madura, North Malabar, Godavari, North Arcot, Salem, South Malabar and Kistna, a decrease in small causes.

223. The marginal statement shows the average number of suits instituted per District Munsif's Court in each District for the whole year 1884, and also for the last three quarters of the year. The figures in this table relate to the regular Munsifs' Courts only, and do not include either the Arni and Madura additional Courts which had but nominal local jurisdictions, or those of the Magistrate-Munsifs. The abolitions and transfers of Courts involved in the re-organization scheme and the consequent re-adjustments of territorial jurisdictions did not all take effect from the commencement of the year but were completed only in the course of the first quarter; the last four columns are accordingly intended to show the actual results of the working of the new scheme. Effect of the re-organization of Courts.

Districts.	Number of District Munsifs in 1884.	Average institutions per Court for the whole year 1884.		Institutions during the 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters of 1884.			
				Ordinary suits.		Small causes.	
		Ordinary suits.	Small causes.	Total number.	Average per Court.	Total number.	Average per Court.
Arcot (North) ...	5	635	454	2,538	508	1,602	320
Arcot (South) ...	5	756	632	3,236	647	2,393	479
Bellary ...	4	305	255	1,161	290	738	184
Canara (South) ...	6	443	404	1,866	311	1,651	275
Chingleput ...	3	745	482	1,706	569	1,097	366
Coimbatore ...	4	828	389	2,587	647	1,150	288
Cuddapah ...	4	415	383	1,316	329	1,225	306
Ganjam ...	4	689	696	2,140	535	2,146	537
Godavari ...	7	531	580	2,414	345	2,820	403
Kistna ...	5	705	773	2,222	444	2,696	539
Kurnool ...	3	369	275	893	209	652	217
Madura ...	5	719	787	2,793	559	2,846	569
Malabar (North) ...	6	501	1,280	2,436	406	4,775	796
Malabar (South) ...	11	611	709	4,807	437	5,444	495
Nellore ...	3	943	654	2,153	718	1,487	496
Salem ...	4	725	475	2,065	516	1,603	401
Tanjore ...	11	467	887	3,883	353	7,122	647
Tinnevelly ...	5	590	694	2,330	466	3,413	683
Trichinopoly ...	4	771	591	2,408	602	1,786	447
Vizagapatam ...	6	591	628	2,077	446	2,757	460
Total...	105	12,518	12,228	47,636	9,427	49,493	8926
Average per District.	5	626	641	2,382	471	2,475	446

224. The Districts from which one or more Courts were taken away, or to which one was given, or in which re-adjustments of Munsifs' jurisdictions were effected, will be first noticed.

In *North Arcot* the Munsif's Court at Chittoor, which was transferred to that place from Palmaner with an altered jurisdiction, had 50 ordinary suits and 71 small causes more than the Palmaner Court in 1883. The ordinary file of the Vellore Court became heavy, having risen to 959 in 1884 from 757 in the previous year. The average files for the whole District however diminished, owing to the decrease in litigation already noticed.

Notwithstanding the relief given by the new Court at Tirukoilur, the average of ordinary suits per Court in *South Arcot* remained about the same as before; this is due to the removal of Subordinate Judge's Court.

South Canara showed slightly higher averages than in the preceding years, owing to the reduction in the number of Courts, but the files are on the whole still

SUITS.

Effect of the re-organization of Courts.

light. The Mangalore Munsif had only 346 ordinary suits against 519 in 1883, owing to the Sub-Judge's new special jurisdiction, but the number of small causes slightly increased; the heavy files of the Udipi and Kundapur Courts were relieved by the enlarged jurisdiction of the new Court at Karkal.

The rather low averages for *Coimbatore* shown in previous reports were due to the lightness in the file of the Court at Kollegal. As it is no longer a regular Munsif's Court, it is now excluded, and the average of ordinary suits for the remaining four Courts was 828 per Court.

In *Cuddapah* the jurisdictions of the District Munsifs' Courts of Cuddapah, Proddutur and Nandalur were enlarged on the Badvel Court being dispensed with, and the result was that the ordinary file of Cuddapah and the small cause file of Proddutur rose by a 100 and 150 suits respectively The ordinary file of the latter Court was diminished by the bestowal of special jurisdiction on the Tadpatri Sub-Judge. The institutions in the new Court at Madanapalle during the three quarters of the year for which it existed, were 326 ordinary suits and 212 small causes; if these are added to the numbers received during the 1st quarter of the year in the Voyalpad and Kadiri Courts out of which Madanapalle was formed, the total shows a slight increase only in ordinary suits as compared with 1883.

The averages for *Kurnool* are the lowest in the Presidency. The Nandyal Court however was found to be falling into arrears owing to the increase of work caused by the addition to it of a portion of the Nandyal Taluk. The transfer was only made in view of the proposed abolition of the Kurnool Judgeship, and has since been cancelled.

Madura shows a higher average of institutions as compared with the last year, but in calculating this average the Additional Munsif's Court has not been taken into account as it is an itinerant Court with but a nominal local jurisdiction.

The opening of a new Court has tended to lighten the work of the Courts in *North Malabar* as the reduced averages show.

In *Salem*, on the abolition of the Hosur Court and the transfer of the Dharmapuri Court to Krishnagiri, the latter and the Tirupatur Court shared between them the local jurisdictions of the three Courts, and the District Judge observes that "the institutions of 1884 in Tirupatur and Krishnagiri put together, correspond nearly with the total number of suits instituted in the same area in 1883 in the Courts of Hosur, Dharmapuri and Tirupatur." This result is satisfactory, for the files show that these two Courts (Tirupatur and Krishnagiri) are not overworked and that consequently Hosur could well be spared. The Salem Munsif's Court had 1,033 ordinary suits against only 669 in 1883, but this large increase is due not so much to the transfer to it of a portion of Namakal Munsif's jurisdiction, from which it received only 162 suits, as to the institution of 215 suits for rent by the manager of a Mutta. The decline in the Namakal Court is partly attributable to the reduction in its area.

In *Tanjore*, the jurisdiction of the Tranquebar Munsif's Court removed to South Arcot was distributed between Shiyali, Mayavaram, Tiruvarur and Negapatam. The Shiyali files were not affected by the change inasmuch as that Court only received one maganam (division of a taluq) in substitution for another taken away; there was a decrease of 124 small causes as compared with 1883. Tiruvarur and Negapatam show a slight increase in their small cause files only; but Mayavaram had 174 ordinary suits and 244 small causes more than in 1883, or 435 ordinary suits and 1,052 small causes in all, which seems a fair average file. The institutions in the Tanjore, Tiruvadi and Valangiman Courts, whose areas of jurisdiction were augmented on the transfer of the Additional Munsif's Court of Tanjore stood as shown in the margin. There was an increase more or less in each Court, giving it a fair quantity of work.

	1883.		1884.	
	O. S.	S. C.	O. S.	S. C.
Tanjore... ...	371	949	517	1,097
Tiruvadi ...	432	736	517	753
Valangiman...	364	930	433	944

SUITS.

Trichinopoly, remarked on last year as exhibiting the highest average of ordinary suits, had only 771 suits per Court, (against 926 in 1883) owing to the relief given by the Additional Munsif's Court.

The averages for the Courts in the *Vizagapatam* District were 591 ordinary suits and 628 small causes, the former being somewhat more than the average (536) of the past four years and the latter almost equal to it. This however does not appear to be too much. As in 1883, the files of the Vizagapatam Munsif's Court however were excessively heavy while those of Bimlipatam were as usual very light, and it has been suggested to the District Judge to consider whether equality cannot be secured by a transfer of local jurisdiction or of a number of suits from the former Court to the latter.

Effect of the re-organization of Courts.

225. The effect on the Munsifs' Courts of the new or extended small cause powers of the Subordinate Judges of Tadpatri, Ellore, Calicut and Palghat (so far as it can be judged from the results of the year) is shown by the marginal statement. The Proddutur Munsif received much assistance, 229 suits which would have been instituted in his Court having gone to the Tadpatri Sub-Judge's Court. To the Shernad and Betatnad Munsifs' Courts the relief afforded was substantial; and in those of Palghat and Temelpuram, the reduction in the ordinary files was considerable. In the Munsif's Court at Ellore the numbers fell off by almost one-half, a circumstance apparently showing how large a proportion of the suits formerly instituted in that Court were of a small cause nature. The Bezvada Munsif had 172 suits less than in 1883, and his file would have been lighter but for the transfer to his Court of the Gudivada Taluk from the jurisdiction of the Masulipatam Munsif, the files of which, though less than in 1883, were nevertheless heavy, namely, 1,003 ordinary suits and 1,394 small causes. The reduction in the Amalapuram Munsif's file (from 1,050 ordinary suits in 1883 to 795 in 1884) appears to be a consequence of the arrangement for the Cocanada Sub-Judge holding periodical sittings at Rajahmundry to try Amalapuram suits, but there is no information available as to the amount of work received or done at such sittings. Yet the numbers of ordinary suits in that Court, as also in Rajahmundry, Narsapur, Guntur, Bapatla and Masulipatam are large and these are among the Courts to which the Committee of 1883 proposed to afford relief by an amendment of the Civil Courts' Act.

		1883.	1884.
Bellary	Munsif	334	299
Gooty	„	601	539
Proddutur	„	630	463
Shernad	„	1,060	834
Betatnad	„	711	550
Palghat	„	1,063	583
Temelpuram	„	870	495
Nedungaud	„	450	420
Tanuku	„	573	489
Ellore	„	677	343
Bezwada	„	715	513
Guntur	„	709	608

226. In the other Districts, Nellore, Chingleput and Ganjam, there were very slight or no changes made by the scheme of re-organization. The Courts in the Nellore District continue to show the heaviest averages in the Presidency and all of them require relief. The transfer of a part of the Conjeeveram Taluk to the Chingleput Munsif raised its ordinary file from an average of 600 suits to 819, a figure somewhat lower than that anticipated by the Committee, but its small cause file remained about the same. Berhampore and Aska in the Ganjam District had also files exceeding the average. Relief for these Courts also will be given when the proposed legislation is carried out.

Nature of suits instituted in 1884.

227. The ordinary suits and small causes instituted in these Courts are classified in the margin according to their subject-matter. Suits for movable property or its value and for damages exhibit slightly higher percentages than in the last year. The proportions of the other kinds of suits do not vary much, that of real property being the largest.

			Ordinary suits.	Small causes.
Suits for money or movables.	On contract ...	in writing	..19,440	35,384
		not in writing	... 1,452	12,844
	Rent		.. 1,851	5,526
	Movable property or its value		... 889	2,521
	Damages		... 543	519
	Other suits		... 2,071	12,181
Title and other suits.	Relating to real property ...		35,155	...
	Other suits...		... 3,025	...
		Total...	64,426	68,975

SUITS.

Institutions of 1884 compared by Districts and subject-matter.

228. Table B_2 in the Appendix distributes these suits according to Districts and also according to subject-matter. Malabar had as usual the largest file of title and other suits, viz 8,308, being a little over one-fifth of the total for the Presidency. Tanjore, South Arcot and Tinnevelly came next with 4,844, 2,981 and 2,742 suits respectively. In Tinnevelly, real property suits steadily rose between the years 1879 and 1883, but suddenly fell off in the year under review. The increase in the number of "other suits" shown in column 10 against this District is mainly owing to the institution in the Munsifs' Courts of a number of suits (102) of a nature cognizable by Revenue Courts under the Rent Recovery Act (*vide* para. 163 *supra*). The Ceded Districts, as in previous years, had the smallest number of title and other suits. In ordinary suits for money or movable property, Kistna and Vizagapatam had the largest, and Tanjore the smallest, numbers. The more than ten-fold increase in this class of suits in South Arcot is due to the removal of the Sub-Judge's Court from the District.

Aggregate and average value.

229. Excluding the 734 ordinary suits which did not admit of a money valuation, the total value of the remaining 63,692 suits was Rupees 1,12,07,089 (against Rupees 1,15,43,061 in 1883) giving an average of Rupees 176 per suit, against Rupees 174 in 1883. The value of the 68,975 small causes was Rupees 16,28,275 against Rupees 17,81,723 in 1883, and the average value Rupees 24, the same as in 1883.

Institutions of 1884 classified according to value.

230. The marginal figures show the number of these suits in each grade of value and a distribution of them by Districts is given in Table C_2 of the Appendix. It will be seen that, as in last year, nearly 92 per cent. of the ordinary suits did not exceed 500 Rupees in value and about 20 per cent. of the small causes did not exceed Rupees 10.

Grade of value.	Ordinary suits. Number.	Small causes. Number.
Not exceeding 10 Rupees	2,565	14,636
Above 10 Rs. and not exceeding 50 Rs.	13,045	54,339
,, 50 ,, 100 ,,	20,717	...
,, 100 ,, 500 ,,	22,447	...
,, 500 ,, 1,000 ,,	3,344	...
,, 1,000 ,, 2,500 ,,	1,574	...
Not estimable in money ...	734	..
Total	64,426	68,975

Disposals.

II.—DISPOSALS.

Work for disposal in 1884 compared with 1883 and the average.

231. Including 19,872 ordinary suits and 5,709 small causes pending at the close of 1883, and cases re-admitted or received by remand in 1884, and excluding transfers, the net totals for disposal were 85,418 ordinary suits and 75,641 small causes. Under both heads the work for disposal in the year under review was less than in 1883 and than the average of the past five years.

	For disposal. 5 years' average	1883.	1884.
Ordinary suits	86,781	86,872	85,418
Small causes	83,834	80,827	75,641

Work done by Magistrate-Munsifs excluded.

232. 65,198 ordinary suits and 70,280 small causes were disposed of, leaving 20,220 ordinary suits and 5,361 small causes pending at the close of the year. Excluding from these figures the work of the four Magistrate-Munsifs as shown in the side-note, the disposals of the regular Munsifs' Courts numbered 64,918 ordinary suits and 70,080 small causes, or 790 ordinary suits and 1,297 small causes in excess of the institutions of the year, but considerably less than the disposals of 1883 and the averages of the past five years.

	For disposal	Disposed of	Pending.
Ordinary suits	356	275	81
Small causes	227	200	27

Disposals of 1884 compared with 1883 and the average.

	Disposed of. 5 years' average.	1883.	1884.
Ordinary suits	67,509	66,876	64,918
Small causes	77,549	75,009	70,080

233. The average disposals per Court were as follows :— SUITS.

Average disposal per Court.

	5 years' average.	1883.	1884.
Ordinary suits.	609	603	608
Small causes	699	676	655

234. In ordinary suits the average of disposals was maintained ; there was however an increase of about one per cent. in the proportion of arrears to the total work for disposal, as compared with 1883. In small causes, although there was a falling off in the disposals, the proportion of arrears was only 7·10 per cent. as against 7·04 per cent. in 1883.

235. The following figures give the general result of the suits disposed of :— Mode of disposal.

		Ordinary suits. Number.	Percentage.	Small causes. Number.	Percentage.
Without trial		8,170	12·59	13,289	18·96
Without contest...	Compromised ...	12,341	...	14,139	
	Decreed on confession ...	4,613	...	5,883	
	Decreed *ex parte* ...	14,154	...	19,443	
	Dismissed *ex parte* ...	951	...	1,746	
	Total ...	32,059	49·38	41,211	58·81
With contest ...	Decreed for plaintiff ...	17,907	...	10,432	
	Decreed for defendant ...	5,863	...	3,702	
	By oath or arbitration. for plff. ...	541	...	539	
	By oath or arbitration. for deft. ...	378	...	907	
	Total...	24,689	38·03	15,580	22·23
	Grand Total...	64,918	100·00	70,080	100·00

236. Only 38 per cent. of ordinary suits and 22 per cent. of small causes were decided after contest. Suits of small values, which constitute the bulk of the litigation do not appear to be usually much contested.

237. The proportion of contested cases resulting in favor of plaintiff was about the average. Taking uncontested and contested cases together (exclusive of cases compromised and decided on oath or by arbitration) the proportion of cases in which plaintiff succeeded to those in which he failed was 5½ to 1 in ordinary suits and 6½ to 1 in small causes, against proportions of 5 to 1 and 6 to 1 respectively in 1883.

238. The increase, noticed in the last year's report, in the numbers of suits of both classes disposed of without trial has been continuous since 1881. In the year under review there was an increase of 605 ordinary suits and 885 small causes as contrasted with 1883. No explanations of this feature are furnished in the District reports. In both classes of suits, uncontested cases show a falling off both in numbers and proportion, but in contested cases the proportion to the total disposed of was about the same as in the previous year. Disposals of 1884 compared in detail with 1883 and the average.

		Five years' average	1883.	1884.
Ordinary suits	Decided without trial ...	8,559	7,565	8170
	Uncontested cases ...	36,962	34,703	32,059
	Contested cases ...	25,146	24,606	24,689
Small causes	Decided without trial ...	10,043	12,404	13,289
	Uncontested cases ...	49,819	46,050	41,211
	Contested cases ...	18,187	16,555	15,580

239. Table A2 in the Appendix shows, among other particulars, the number of suits instituted, disposed of, and disposed of after contest, in each Court and District. Institutions disposals and contested cases compared.

SUITS.

Institutions, disposals and contested cases compared.

240. In ordinary suits disposals exceeded institutions in 10 Districts, especially in Godavari (828), North Arcot (352) and Bellary (213); in the North Arcot District there was an Additional Munsif at Arni for a great part of the year. In Coimbatore and Nellore, on the other hand, the number disposed of was markedly less than the number instituted. In small causes, the disposals considerably exceeded the institutions in only one District, South Tanjore, while in all the rest the figures show that the Courts were more or less able to keep pace with the institutions.

241. As in 1883, the proportion of contested cases to total disposals in ordinary suits was highest in North Malabar, South Canara and South Malabar, where about half the suits were contested. In small causes, Ganjam shows the highest, and Salem the smallest, percentage of contested cases.

Average duration.

242. The average duration of these cases in days was as follows:—

		Uncontested.	Contested.
Ordinary suits.	in 1884	73	163
	in 1883	71	145
Small causes ...	in 1884	33	51
	in 1883	31	40

243. The increase in the duration of contested suits appears to be due in part to the difficulty of securing the attendance of parties and witnesses owing to heavy rains or floods in certain Districts. (See also remarks in para. 276 as to the longer duration of small causes.)

Arrears.

III.—ARREARS.

Arrears of 1884 compared with 1883 and the average.

	Five years' average	1883	1884
Ordinary suits ...	19,191	19,882	20,220
Small causes ...	6,266	5,722	5,361

244. At the close of 1884, there were 20,220 ordinary suits and 5,361 small causes pending disposal in these Courts. The decrease in arrears of small causes in the last two years is noteworthy.

Old Suits.

		Number pending over 3 months.	Number pending over 1 year.
Ordinary suits	1884...	9,062	724
	1883...	8,133	992
Small causes	1884...	127	...
	1883...	255	1

245. Of suits of over three months' standing, there was a considerable increase, but a reduction of 268 suits in the number over one year is noticeable and satisfactory.

246. Of the 724 old suits 197 were in the Courts of the Godavari District. This number is still large, though there is certainly an improvement on the previous year when there were 368 old suits. In Chingleput, there were 174 suits of over a year in age for all of which the Poonamallee Munsif, now retired, is responsible; the total number of ordinary suits pending at the close of the year in this Court was 605, as much as a whole year's work. The matter is engaging the attention of the High Court. The next largest number of old suits is to be found in the Courts in Tinnevelly, the District Munsifs of Srivilliputur and Tinnevelly being responsible for as many as 66 and 40 each. It is noted that the District Judge has already impressed on his Munsifs the necessity of attending to these old cases.

EXECUTIONS.

B.—EXECUTIONS.

Institutions.

247. 1,22,572 applications for execution were received in the year. Including 18,774 applications pending at the beginning of 1884, and 3,125 received by transfer or remand or re-admitted, the total number for disposal was 1,44,471. Of these, 41,289 were withdrawn, not prosecuted or transferred, leaving 1,03,182 applications for disposal on the merits. Of these 86,451 were disposed of, satisfaction being obtained in full in 27,456 cases and in part in 15,318, while execution proved wholly infructuous in 43,677.

248. The details given below show to what extent coercive measures were resorted to in execution in the above cases :— SUITS. Decrees how executed.

Judgment-debtor imprisoned	624
,, arrested but released	7,206
Movable property was transferred or sold	2,029
,, attached but released...	2,438
Immovable property was transferred or sold	13,197
,, attached but released...	2,043
,, otherwise dealt with (under Sections 305, 322, or 326, Civil Procedure Code).	306
Specific performance enforced	38
Partition effected	54

249. Execution was effected otherwise than as shown above or proceedings were closed in 58,345 cases after issue of process.

250. In the 624 cases first abovementioned, 637 persons were imprisoned, 274 for debts not exceeding Rupees 50 and the rest for sums exceeding that amount. The average period for which the former were detained in jail was 20 days, and the latter, 41 days. Average detention of judgment-debtors.

251. Rupees 20,94,241 were realized on behalf of suitors after issue of process and Rupees 2,71,995 were voluntarily paid into Court, making a total of Rupees 23,66,236. Amount realized.

252. The average duration of the applications disposed of on the merits was 64 days against 55 in 1883. Average duration.

253. At the end of the year 16,731 applications were pending, of which 2,600 were more than three months old. As in 1883 Godavari had the largest number (339) of these old applications, as many as 132 of which were pending in the Cocanada Munsif's Court The next largest number was in Kistna (271). Then follow North Arcot (250) and Madura (247), the District Munsifs of Arni and Paramakudi having 210 and 187 respectively on their files. Arrears.

C.—INSOLVENCY.

INSOLVENCY.

254. 459 applications for declaration of insolvency were received during the year. Of these 1 was from a decree-holder, 408 from judgment-debtors under arrest or imprisonment, and 50 from those not so. Including 112 * pending at the beginning of the year, and excluding transfers, the number of applications for disposal was 572. Of these 199 were removed from the files by withdrawals or want of prosecution ; 120 were granted, receivers being appointed in 12 only ; and 126 were rejected, sentence of imprisonment being passed in 3 under Sec. 359 C. P. C. Institutions and disposals.

255. 12 estates were placed in charge of receivers during the year. Including 9 pending from 1883, there were 21 estates in the hands of receivers to be administered, in only 2 of which proceedings were finally closed during the year. The amount of assets realized during the year was Rupees 1,367, which, with the 87 rupees remaining undisbursed from the previous year, made Rupees 1,454. Of this sum, Rupees 1,057 were disbursed during the year, leaving a balance of Rupees 397. Estates in Receivers' hands and amounts realized and disbursed.

256. The average duration of the applications disposed of was 106 days against 85 in 1883. Average duration.

*The difference of 3 between this figure and that in last year's Report is due to an error in the South Malabar return for 1883.

Arrears.

257. 127 applications were pending disposal at the close of the year, of which 26 were more than three months old, including 2 of more than a year's duration.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

D.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Institutions.

258. 2,25,297 applications of a miscellaneous nature were received during the year, the largest number filed in any District being in the South Malabar Courts. In the Kistna District the files showed a large increase as compared with 1883, and it has been ascertained that this was due to all second applications for summonses to witnesses having been erroneously treated as "miscellaneous cases."

Disposals.

259. Including 3,910* applications pending at the close of 1883 and the cases re-admitted or remanded, and excluding transfers, the net total for disposal was 2,29,108. Of these, 2,25,254 were disposed of as follows :—

Mode of disposal.

Without trial	... ...		13,222
Without contest	Compromised		6,151
	Ordered on confession... ...		14,371
	Do. *ex parte*		1,53,196
	Dismissed *ex parte*		8,966
		Total ...	1,82,654
With contest	Ordered for petitioner... ...		18,219
	Do. for counter-petitioner ...		10,827
	By oath or arbitration — for plaintiff		129
	By oath or arbitration — for defendant		73
		Total ...	29,348
		Grand Total ...	2,25,254

Average duration.

260. The average duration of these applications in days was as follows :—

	Uncontested.	Contested.
In 1884 ...	4	28
„ 1883 ...	3	23

261. 3,854 applications were pending disposal at the close of the year. Of these, 201 were more than three months old, as many as 40 of which were in the Arni Court.

* The difference of 3 between this figure and that in para. 258 of last year's Report is owing to an error in the return of 1883 for Ganjam.

V.—Subordinate Judges' Courts.

Re organization of courts.

262. In 1884, there were 14 Subordinate Judges and one Deputy Collector exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge, or a total of 15 Courts, against 14 in 1883. A new Court was established at Palghat from the beginning of the year with ordinary jurisdiction over the Munsifs of Palghat, Temelpuram, Nedunganad and Angadipuram, and with small cause jurisdiction over the three first-named Munsifs. The Court of Cochin, which in 1883 existed as a regular Subordinate Judge's Court, was abolished during the year under review, and a Deputy Collector now exercises the Sub-Judge's powers. The Subordinate Judge's Court of South Arcot remained attached to that District only during the first six months of the year: it was then removed to Ellore in the Godavari District and invested with ordinary and special jurisdiction over the Ellore and Tanuku Munsifs in that District and over Bezvada and a part of Guntur in the Kistna District. Similarly the Bellary Subordinate Judge's Court was located at Tadpatri and given ordinary jurisdiction over the whole, and small cause jurisdiction over a part, of the Proddutur Munsifi in the Cuddapah District; at the same time his regular jurisdiction in the Bellary District was curtailed while his small cause jurisdiction was somewhat extended: he has regular jurisdiction over the Munsifs of Bellary and Gooty, but his small cause jurisdiction, though extending over the whole of the Bellary Munsifi only embraces three of the five Taluqs under the District Munsif of Gooty. The Cocanada Sub-Judge's jurisdiction was also extended over the Amalapuram Munsifi, and arrangements made that he and the Tadpatri Sub-Judge should hold Court at Rajahmundry and Bellary respectively for a fortnight every alternate month for the convenience of the suitors in the more distant parts of their jurisdictions. The Subordinate Judges of Cochin and Ootacamund have exclusive jurisdiction: there is no Munsif at either place and they try suits cognizable elsewhere by Munsifs.

A.—SUITS.

Suits.

I.—INSTITUTIONS.

Institutions.

263. 643 ordinary suits and 12,886 small causes were instituted in these Courts in 1884. These 643 ordinary suits include 18 summary suits on negotiable instruments under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure as against 22 in 1883.

Suits on negotiable instruments.

	Five years' average.	1883.	1884.
Ordinary suits ..	661	672	643
Small causes ...	11,315	10,996	12,886
	11,979	11,668	13,529

Institutions of 1884 compared with 1883 and the average.

264. As will be seen from the above marginal statement, the total institutions of 1884 exceeded those of the previous year and the average; when however the classes of suits are separately considered, ordinary suits show a decrease of 29, and small causes an increase of 1890, as compared with the figures of 1883. The increase, as will appear from the remarks on the next following table, is due to the new small cause jurisdiction conferred on the Subordinate Judges of Tadpatri, Mangalore, Ellore, Calicut and Palghat.

SUITS.

Institutions of 1884 compared by Districts with 1883 and the average.

265. The statement in the margin distributes, by Districts, the institutions of 1884, and compares them with those of 1883 and with the average for the preceding five years. In ordinary suits, the largest increase over the figures of 1883 of 24 suits occurred in the Cochin Court; nearly all of them were Munsif's suits. There were also slight increases in the Mangalore and Calicut Courts. 3 and 2 ordinary suits respectively appear to represent the relief afforded to the Godavari and Kistna District Courts by the establishment of the new Ellore Sub-Court, during the half-year of its existence. The new Palghat Court received 39 suits, but it does not appear, and it is not stated in the District Report, that any other Court was relieved by it, inasmuch as the institutions in the Calicut Sub-Court were seemingly unaffected. In all other Courts (except Tinnevelly, where the institutions exactly equalled those both of last year and the average) there was a decrease, which was marked in Tellicherry, Kumbhakonam, Bellary and Madura (West), namely 18, 14, 13 and 10 suits respectively as compared with 1883. The Bellary files fell off from an average of 50 suits to 21, partly owing to the reduction in the local jurisdiction of the Sub-Judge, which was formerly co-extensive with that of the District Judge and partly owing to bad season. In small causes, the large increases in the Bellary and Calicut Courts are mainly due to the extended areas of their special jurisdiction, and it has been shown in the Chapter relating to District Munsifs' Courts that the files of the Munsifs within these areas, as also within those covered by the new Subordinate Judges' Courts of Palghat and Ellore, have received considerable, if not altogether corresponding, relief. The Proddutur Munsifi contributed 229 small causes to the Tadpatri Sub-Court. The Palghat Sub-Court had a fair amount of work—1,030 small causes. The Mangalore Sub-Judge, who was newly invested with small cause jurisdiction during the year under review, had 394 such suits, to which extent the ordinary files of the Munsifs were relieved. There was a noticeable increase also in the Tanjore and Madura (West) Courts,—in the latter, notwithstanding the curtailment of the local extent of its jurisdiction. On the other hand, there is a decrease in Cocanada, Negapatam and Madura (East); the cause of decrease at Cocanada is not known, but the areas over which the two other Courts exercise special jurisdiction have been diminished.

		Ordinary suits.			Small causes.		
		Average.	1883.	1884.	Average.	1883.	1884.
Arcot, S.	(Cuddalore) ...	16	26	4	1,011	1,075	264
Bellary, (Tadpatri)	Bellary Side ..	50	34	21	472	462	793
	Cuddapah Side	...	...	1	...	...	229
Canara, S.	(Mangalore) ...	38	31	36	...	...	394
Coimbatore.	(Ootacamund).	119	123	106	344	308	420
Godavari,	Cocanada ...	28	30	19	867	859	678
	Ellore { Godavari Side	...	...	3	...	...	374
	Ellore { Kistna Side	...	...	2	...	...	171
Madura	East	61	44	41	801	761	614
	West	35	38	28	767	733	847
Malabar, N.	(Tellicherry).	43	57	39	1,605	1,439	1,344
Malabar S.	Calicut ...	58	44	50	362	315	701
	Cochin ...	62	50	74	341	307	225
	Palghat ...	...	...	39	...	...	1,030
Tanjore.	Negapatam ...	91	79	75	1,764	1,939	1,701
	Kumbhakonam	27	46	32	1,055	1,111	1,167
	Tanjore ...	51	39	32	808	797	963
Tinnevelly.	... ...	41	41	41	908	830	821
		720	672	643	11,105	10,998	12,886

Nature of suits instituted in 1884.

266. In the margin are distributed, according to subject-matter, the ordinary suits and small causes instituted in these Courts. The proportions of the several descriptions of suits to the total did not much vary from those in 1883. Table B_3 in the Appendix distributes the institutions of 1884 according to Districts and also according to subject-matter. Suits for money or movable property were more numerous in the Ootacamund (owing to its exclusive jurisdiction) and Calicut Sub-Courts than

Institutions of 1884 compared by Districts and subject-matter.

		Ordinary suits.	Small causes.
Suits for money or movables.	On contract { In writing ...	130	8,384
	On contract { Not in writing	15	750
	Rent	3	919
	Movable property or its value	11	407
	Damages	11	142
	Other suits	60	2,284
Title and other suits.	Relating to real property	301	...
	Other suits	103	...
		643	12,886

in others. Cochin had the largest number (46) of suits for immovable property (which was also due to its exclusive jurisdiction) and Negapatam of suits (37) on mortgage, &c. of immovable property. Of the last description of suits, there were 20 in each of the Subordinate Judges' Courts of Ootacamund and Kumbhakonam. SUITS.

267. The value of 3 ordinary suits could not be estimated in money; the total value of the remaining 640 suits was Rupees 57,60,544, giving an average value of Rupees 9,001 per suit against Rupees 7,149 in 1883. This high average is doubtless due to the large number of suits of over a lakh of rupees, among which the value of one suit was estimated at 13 lakhs of rupees. The total value of the 12,886 small causes was Rupees 18,31,588, giving an average of Rupees 142 per cause against Rupees 138 in the previous year. Aggregate and average value.

268. The marginal statement distributes the suits according to value, and they are further distributed by Districts in Table C_3 of the Appendix. Of the 159 ordinary suits below 2,500 Rupees in value, and the 295 small causes not exceeding Rupees 50, all but 2 were instituted in the Sub-Judges' Courts of Cochin and Ootacamund and arose in tracts over which they have exclusive jurisdiction. The remaining two ordinary suits valued below 2,500 Rupees were filed in the Tanjore and Tinnevelly Sub-Judges' Courts, and were probably so registered under section 331, Civil Procedure Code. The proportion of suits valued at between five and ten thousand rupees was about the same as in 1883. There were, during the year under review, seven suits of more than a lakh of rupees in value, or one more than in 1883. Institutions of 1884 classified according to value.

Grade of Value.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.
Not exceeding 10 Rs.	2	39
Above 10 Rs. and not exceeding 50 Rs.	20	256
,, 50 ,, ,, 100 ,,	8	5,808
,, 100 ,, ,, 500 ,,	58	6,783
,, 500 ,, ,, 1,000 ,,	39	.....
,, 1,000 ,, ,, 2,500 ,,	32	.....
,, 2,500 ,, ,, 5,000 ,,	302	.....
,, 5,000 ,, ,, 10,000 ,,	107	.....
,, 10,000 ,, ,, 100,000 ,,	65	.....
Exceeding 100,000 ,, ,, ...	7	.....
Not estimable in money	3	.....
	643	12,886

II.—DISPOSALS. Disposals.

269. Including 394 ordinary suits and 1,484 small causes pending at the close of 1883 and the cases re-admitted and remanded in 1884, and excluding transfers, the totals for disposal were 1,197 ordinary suits and 15,068 small causes. Of these, 795 ordinary suits and 13,096 small causes were disposed of, leaving 402 ordinary suits and 1,972 small causes pending at the end of the year. The number of ordinary suits for disposal and that disposed of were higher than in 1883 though less than the average of the preceding five years. In small causes, both the work for disposal and the work disposed of were considerably above both that of 1883 and the average. It will be observed that the increase in the disposals of the year was in proportion to the increase in the institutions, thus showing that the Courts have exerted themselves to keep pace with the work thrown on them by the enlargement of the area of their small cause jurisdiction. Work of 1884 compared with 1883 and the average.

	For disposal. Average.	1883	1884
Ordinary suits	1,222	1,102	1,197
Small causes	13,023	12,655	15,068
	Disposed of		
Ordinary suits	876	708	795
Small causes	11,625	11,171	13,096

270. The marginal figures show that the average disposals by each Subordinate Judge during the year exceeded those of 1883 in ordinary suits and also those of any of the preceding three years in small causes. The percentage of arrears to the total for disposal fell off by 2¼ per cent. in ordinary suits but rose slightly in small causes, as compared with 1883. Average disposals per Court.

	Five years' average.	1883	1884
Ordinary suits	... 52	50	53
Small causes	... 830	798	873

SUITS.

Mode of disposal.

271. The general result of the suits disposed of is shown below :—

		Ordinary suits.	Small causes.
Without trial		68	1,008
Without contest.	Compromised	86	2,751
	Decreed on confession	54	1,044
	Decreed *ex parte*	104	4,378
	Dismissed *ex parte*	...	81
	Total	244	8,249
With contest	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part	323	2,711
	Decreed for defendant	148	570
	By oath or arbitration. For plaintiff	12	105
	By oath or arbitration. For defendant.	...	153
	Total	483	3,839
	Grand Total	795	13,096

Disposals of 1884 compared in detail with 1883 and the average.

272. The statement in the margin compares the result of the suits disposed of in 1884 with those of 1883 and with the average for the preceding five years. It will be observed that the proportion of contested ordinary suits increased by 4 per cent. as compared with the average of the previous years. In small causes it remained the same.

		Five years' average.	1883.	1884.
Ordinary suits.	Decided without trial	82	68	68
	Uncontested cases	301	278	244
	Contested cases.	482	307	483
Small causes	Decided without trial	826	959	1,008
	Uncontested cases	7,380	7,105	8,249
	Contested cases	3,418	3,047	3,839

Institutions, disposals and contested cases compared.

273. Table A 8 in the Appendix shows the number of suits instituted in and disposed of by each Court, and the number of disposals decided after contest. In all the Courts except Calicut, Palghat and Cocanada, the disposals in ordinary suits exceeded the institutions. In the Tanjore Sub-Judge's Court, the excess over institutions amounted to 63 suits, but it must be observed that a great many of these were suits transferred from the District Munsif's Court of Tanjore. The Subordinate Judges of Tellicherry, Bellary, Tinnevelly, Negapatam and Mangalore disposed of 26, 19, 14, 12 and 9 suits respectively more than the numbers instituted. In small causes, the Subordinate Judges of Madura (West), Tinnevelly, Bellary and Mangalore severally disposed of 186, 145, 115 and 75 suits above the numbers filed in the year. In the Negapatam Sub-Judge's Court, whose small cause file has always been the heaviest in the Presidency, the total disposals amounted to 1,857 suits, which was 66 suits over the number instituted. In Tellicherry, 1,390 small causes, or 46 in excess of the institutions, were disposed of. In Bellary, Kumbhakonam and Madura (West), the total disposals exceeded 1,000 small causes. On the other hand, in Ellore and Cocanada, the numbers decided were 176 and 145 respectively less than the institutions. The decrease in the work of the Cocanada Court is attributed to there having been no Sub-Judge for about a month. Taking the Courts separately, the number of ordinary suits decided on contest was large in the Courts at Tanjore, Ootacamund, Negapatam and Tellicherry, and that of small causes in Tellicherry, Negapatam and Madura (West); but compared with the total disposals, the proportion of such cases was as high as 75 per cent. in the Palghat, Tinnevelly, Madura (West) and Tanjore Courts in ordinary suits, and exceeded 33 per cent. in small causes in Madura (West), Palghat, Tellicherry and Calicut.

SUITS.

Average duration.

274. The average duration of the cases disposed of was as follows:—

		Uncontested cases.	Contested cases.
Ordinary suits	1884	83 days.	209 days.
	1883	120 „	190 „
Small causes	1884	41 „	71 „
	1883	47 „	72 „
	1882	41 „	65 „
	1881	44 „	44 „
	1880	39 „	60 „
	1879	41 „	53 „
	1878	36 „	47 „
	1877	33 „	45 „
	1876	32 „	38 „
	1875	40 „	40 „
	1874	52 „	49 „
	1873	34 „	43 „

275. 1884 shows a reduction in the pendency of uncontested ordinary suits, as compared with 1883; but the delay in contested cases has increased since 1882.

Causes of the longer duration of small causes of late years.

276. In small causes also, the duration of contested cases has been steadily rising since 1878 with the single exception of 1881. This result, as regards 1884, may be partially attributable to local causes, such as heavy rains and floods, or prevalence of cholera. But generally, it appears to be the effect of the change in the law made by Section 17, Civil Procedure Code, under which the jurisdiction of a Small Cause Court is not, as it was before October 1877, restricted to cases wherein the defendant was resident within its local limits. Suits have, since that year, been filed on the small cause side against defendants who were beyond the Court's jurisdiction or out of British India; there was thus greater delay in the return of summonses, and the difficulty in effecting service has necessitated recourse by plaintiff to the provisions of section 99 A, under which he has one year's time to find out the defendants' residence and apply for fresh summons. This accounts also for the increase in the pending file of small causes since 1878. The recent decision of the High Court that the necessity for deciding a question of title incidentally does not oust the jurisdiction of a Court of small causes, may also be noticed in this connection.

III.—ARREARS.

ARREARS.

Arrears of 1884 compared with 1883 and the average.

277. 402 ordinary suits and 1,972 small causes were pending disposal at the close of 1884. In both classes, the arrears in 1884 exceeded both those of 1883 and the average of the past five years. The numbers of old suits at the end of 1883 and 1884 were as follows:—

	Five years' average.	1883.	1884.
Ordinary suits	346	294	402
Small causes	1,398	• 1,484	1,972

Old suits.

	Ordinary suits.		Small causes.	
	1884	1883	1884	1883
Pending more than 3 months ...	196	192	274	284
Pending more than one year ...	39	31	...	...

Courts with the oldest pending suits and causes of pendency.

278. Of the 39 ordinary suits pending over a year, 8 were in the Negapatam Sub-Court. Of these, in 4 cases, the attendance of parties and witnesses had been prevented by excessive rain and heavy floods, and the other 4 were in the hands of arbitrators or pending judgment. There were 7 and 6 suits respectively in the Madura (West) and Tinnevelly Sub-Courts, lying over on account of the non-attendance of witnesses caused by heavy rains, or of the death of parties, or as awaiting return of award or commission, &c. There were 5 old suits both at Tellicherry and Ootacamund; the remaining 8 suits were distributed between Cocanada, Madura (East), Calicut and Cochin.

EXECUTIONS.

B.—EXECUTIONS.

Institutions and disposals.

279. 12,250 applications for execution of decrees were received in these Courts in 1884. Including 1420 * applications pending at the beginning of 1884 and the cases received by transfer or remand or re-admitted, the total number for disposal was 13,920. Of these, 4,500 were withdrawn, not prosecuted, or transferred, leaving 9,420 for disposal on the merits. Of this number, 7,705 were disposed of as detailed below:—

Decrees how satisfied.

Satisfaction obtained in full through or out of Court ...	... 2,109
„ in part „	... 1,035
Execution wholly infructuous	... 4,561
	7,705

Decrees how executed.

280. The following figures show how execution was effected or proceedings were closed in cases in which process had been issued by the Courts:—

Judgment-debtor imprisoned	... 141
„ arrested but released	... 938
Movable property was transferred or sold	... 260
„ attached but released	... 187
Immovable property was transferred or sold	... 257
„ attached but released	... 49
Immovable property otherwise dealt with (under Section 305, 322 or 326, Civil Procedure Code)	... 2
Partition effected	.. 1
Execution otherwise effected or proceedings were closed ...	... 5,818

Average detention of judgment-debtors.

281. In the 141 cases first above mentioned, 168 judgment-debtors were imprisoned, 8 for debts not exceeding Rupees 50 and the rest for sums exceeding that amount. The average period for which the former were detained in jail was 6 days, and the latter, 46 days.

Amount realized.

282. Rupees 5,89,271 were realized in Court on account of suitors after issue of process, and Rupees 66,105 were voluntarily paid into Court before any process had issued, making a total of Rupees 6,55,376.

Average duration.

283. The average duration of the applications disposed of on the merits was 52 days, against 49 days in 1883.

Arrears.

284. 1715 applications were pending disposal at the close of the year. 331 of these were pending for more than three months. Of these old applications, as many as 137 were in the Tellicherry Court, the next largest numbers being in Madura East (44), Calicut (31) and Tinnevelly (23 cases).

INSOLVENCY.

C.—INSOLVENCY.

Institutions and disposals.

285. 102 applications for declaration of insolvency were received in these Courts in 1884. Of these, 97 were from judgment-debtors under arrest or imprisonment and 5 from those not so. Including 19 applications pending from 1883, and excluding transfers, the total number for disposal was 122. Of these, 36 were removed from the files by withdrawals or want of prosecution, 33 were granted,—receivers being appointed in 4 cases only, and 22 were rejected; sentence of imprisonment under Section 359, Civil Procedure Code, was passed in 2 cases.

Estates in Receivers' hands and amounts realized and disbursed.

286. 4 Estates were placed in charge of Receivers during the year. Including 6 pending from 1883, there were 10 estates in Receivers' hands, in only 2 of which proceedings were finally closed during the year. The amount of assets realized during the year was Rupees 1,776, which, together with the sum of † 2,900 Rupees remaining undisbursed at the beginning of the year, made Rupees 4,676. Of this total, Rupees 1,151 were disbursed during the year, leaving a balance of Rupees 3,525.

*The difference of 29 between this figure and the figure in para. 285 of last year's report is due to the fact that 29 applications for transfer of decrees were treated in 1883 as applications for execution of decrees instead of as miscellaneous applications.

† The difference of Rupees 42 between this figure and that given in para. 287 of last report is owing to an error in returns of 1883.

INSOLVENCY.

Average duration.

287. The average duration of the disposed of applications was 100 days.

Arrears.

288. 31 applications were pending disposal at the close of the year, of which as many as 11 were more than three months old.

D.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Institutions and disposals.

289. 20,256 applications of a miscellaneous nature were received during the year, the largest number (3,858) filed being, as in previous years, in the Negapatam Court. Including 496* applications pending at the beginning of 1884 and cases re-admitted or remanded, and excluding transfers and those registered as suits, the net total for disposal was 20,766. Of these, 20,260 were disposed of as follows :—

Mode of disposal.

Without trial	... ...		1,109
Without contest.	Compromised		271
	Ordered on confession		3,199
	„ *ex parte*		11,696
	Dismissed *ex parte*		1,016
		Total...	16,182
With contest.	Ordered for petitioner		1,595
	„ for counter-petitioner		1,364
	By oath or Arbitration — For Petitioner		6
	By oath or Arbitration — „ counter-petitioner		4
		Total...	2,969
		Grand Total...	20,260

Average duration.

290. The average duration of these applications in days was as follows :—

	Uncontested.	Contested.
In 1884 ...	... 4	... 30
„ 1883 ...	... 4	... 34

Arrears.

291. 506 applications were pending disposal at the close of the year. Of these 55 were more than three months old, as many as 23 of these being in the Madura West Court.

* For the difference of 29 between this figure and that in last year's report, *vide* note at foot of page 54.

VI.—District Courts.

Number of Courts.

292. The year opened with 21 District Courts. The District Court of North Tanjore was abolished on the 15th September 1884, and there were therefore 20 Courts only at the close of the year.

SUITS.

A.—SUITS.

Institutions.

I.—INSTITUTIONS.

293. During the year 1884, 278 ordinary suits were instituted in these Courts. Of these 2 were summary suits on negotiable instruments under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure as against 4 in 1883.

Institutions of 1884 compared with 1883 and the average.

Five years' average.	1883	1884
302	295	278

294. The number instituted in 1884 was the lowest in the past five years and is 8 per cent. less than the average.

Institutions of 1884 compared by Districts with 1883 and the average.

295. The institutions in each District Court during 1884 are compared in the margin with those of 1883 and with the average of the previous five years, the Districts aided wholly or partially by one or more Subordinate Judges' Courts being distinguished from those not so aided. It will be seen that 9 Districts show an increase and 11 a decrease. The large number (21) of suits in the Bellary Court is due to the institution of a batch of 17 suits for compensation under Act X of 1870. In North Arcot, 10 suits of the aggregate value of about 6 lakhs of Rupees were contributed by the Karvetnagar Zamindari and this accounts for the heavier files of that Court. The increase in South Arcot is due to the removal of the Sub-Court, all the suits appearing to have been filed during the second half of the year. The Districts which show a large decrease are Godavari, Trichinopoly and Ganjam. In the Godavari Court the decrease is partly due to the establishment of a second Sub-Court within the District. No explanation appears for the decrease in Trichinopoly and Ganjam. The files of the Coimbatore and Godavari Courts were still large, this being due, as was pointed out last year, to the fact that the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges within those Districts only extends to portions of the Districts.

Districts.	Five years' average.	1883.	1884.
(With no Sub-Courts.)			
Arcot (North) ...	23	23	28
Chingleput	21	19	24
Ganjam	21	33	27
Kurnool	9	7	4
Nellore	19	10	14
Salem	18	14	18
Trichinopoly	24	34	26
Vizagapatam	26	27	29
Total	161	167	170
Average	20	21	21
(Partly aided by Sub-Courts.)			
Arcot (South) ...	1	1	5
Coimbatore	18	24	22
Cuddapah	16	10	11
Godavari	34	32	23
Kistna	43	18	13
Bellary	3	0	21
(Wholly aided by Sub-Courts.)			
Canara (South) ...	3	5	3
Madura	2	2	5
Malabar (North)	1	0	0
Malabar (South)	3	6	1
Tanjore (North)	8	17	0
Tanjore (South)	2	5	1
Tinnevelly	3	8	3
Total ...	142	128	108
Average...	11	10	8

Nature of suits instituted in 1884.

296. The suits instituted in the District Courts are classified in the margin according to their nature. The proportion of suits for or relating to immovable property fell off from 40 per cent. of the total in 1883 to 35 per cent. in 1884. The decrease noticed above (para. 294) in the institutions of the year occurred principally in this class of suits. Of the 110 "other suits", 29 were for dissolution of partnership under Section 265 of the Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872). Most of these are stated to be of small value, but are instituted in the District Court under the "Explanation" appended to the above-mentioned section. If the bill now under the consideration of the Imperial Legislature is passed into law, suits of this kind will be placed on the same footing as all ordinary suits as regards the jurisdiction of Courts.

Suits for money or movables.	On contract	in writing	48
		not in writing ...	5
	Movable property or its value ...		3
	Damages ...		1
	Other suits		15
Title and other suits.	Relating to immovable property		96
	Other suits ...		110
			278

Institutions of 1884 distributed by Districts and subject-matter.

297. Table B_4 in the Appendix distributes, by Districts, the institutions in this class of Courts, according to their nature.

SUITS.

298. It will be observed that, of the 27 suits instituted in the Ganjam Court, as many as 11 were for money or movable property. In Chingleput and Trichinopoly, 10 and 9 out of 24 and 26 respectively were suits on mortgages, &c.

Aggregate and average value.

299. The total value of the suits instituted, exclusive of 34 suits not estimable in money, was Rupees 21,46,353 giving an average of Rupees 8,797 per suit, as against Rupees 7,776 in 1883. This increase in the average value is mainly due to there being 3 suits instituted in the year under review of above a lakh of Rupees in value, one of them being valued at 3¾ lakhs, against only 2 such suits in 1883 neither of which was valued at more than 2¼ lakhs.

Institutions of 1884 classified according to value.

300. These suits are distributed in the margin according to grades of value and a distribution of them by Districts is given in Table C_4 in the Appendix. The 51 suits below 2,500 Rupees in value were filed either under special enactments giving exclusive jurisdiction to District Courts or under Section 331 of the Code of Civil Procedure, &c.

Not exceeding 10 Rupees	1
Above 10 Rupees and not exceeding 50 Rupees ...	1
,, 50 ,, 100 ,, ...	5
,, 100 ,, 500 ,, ...	26
,, 500 ,, 1,000 ,, ...	11
,, 1,000 ,, 2,500 ,, ...	7
,, 2,500 ,, 5,000 ,, ...	104
,, 5,000 ,, 10,000 ,, ...	50
,, 10,000 ,, 1,00,000 ,, ...	36
Exceeding 1,00,000 Rupees	3
Not estimable in money	34
Total...	278

II.—DISPOSALS.

Disposals.

301. Including the 177 suits pending at the beginning of the year and those received by remand or re-admitted, and excluding transfers, there were 487 suits for disposal. Of these, 289 suits were disposed of, leaving 198 pending at the close of the year.

Work of 1884 compared with 1883 and the average.

302. The figures in the margin show a state of things exactly the reverse of that noticed in para. 300 of the last report. Both the work for disposal and that disposed of in 1884 was less than in the preceding year and less than the average, and the number of suits disposed of averaged only 13 per Court. The result was that the proportion of arrears to the work for disposal rose from 32·12 in 1883 to 40·65 in 1884.

	Five years' average.	1883.	1884.
For disposal ...	516	551	487
Disposed of ...	325	374	289

Mode of disposal.

303. The general result of the suits disposed of was as follows :—

		Number.	Percentage.
Without trial ...		51	17·64
Without contest ...	Compromised ...	51	
	Decreed on confession ...	11	
	Decreed *ex parte* ...	22	
	Dismissed *ex parte* ...	0	
	Total...	84	29·07
After contest ...	Decreed for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	85	
	Decreed for Defendant ...	59	
	By oath or arbitration (for Plaintiff) ...	10	
	Total...	154	53·29
	Grand Total...	289	100·00

Disposals of 1884 compared in detail with 1883 and the average.

304. The number of cases decided without trial, though less than in 1883 was above the 5 years' average. The ratio of contested cases to total disposals was nearly the same as in 1883.

	Five years' average.	1883.	1884.
Decided without trial...	40	60	51
Uncontested cases ...	108	98	84
Contested cases ...	177	216	154

305. Table A_4 in the Appendix shows, among other things, the number of contested cases for each District.

SUITS.

Average duration.

306. The average duration of the cases decided was as follows :—

	Uncontested.	Contested.
In 1884... ...	161 days	214 days.
„ 1883... ...	138 „	247 „

Arrears.

III.—ARREARS.

Arrears of 1884 compared with 1883 and average.

307. At the end of the year, there were 198 suits awaiting disposal. This number was in excess of the corresponding figure for 1883 by 21 suits and of the average by 7 suits. 114 of these were more than three months old, inclusive of 32 of over a year, against 95 and 26 respectively in 1883.

Five years' average.	1883.	1884.
191	177	198

Courts with the oldest pending suits and causes of pendency.

308. The Tinnevelly Court had the largest number of old suits, namely 8: in two of these, voluminous accounts were being examined, five were almost closed and either awaited final argument or were being compromised, and one was ponding the decision of the High Court in another case. There were 6 and 5 old suits in the Salem and Godavari Courts. Of the former, two depended on the decision of a suit posted in 1885, one was under compromise and one with arbitrators, and two were ready for examination of witnesses. It is observed that the Judge is fully alive to the necessity of attending to his original file and has made considerable progress since he took charge. Of the latter, four suits were ripe for final hearing and one was with Commissioners. Of the remaining 13 old suits, 3 were in the Kistna Court, 2 each in North Arcot, Kurnool, South Malabar and Nellore, and one each in Bellary and Chingleput. It is noticed that the District Judge of Nellore has reduced the number of old suits from 8 in 1883 to 2 in the year under review.

EXECUTIONS.

B.—EXECUTIONS.

Institutions.

309. 804 applications for execution were received in 1884.

Disposals.

Decrees how satisfied.

310. Including the 252 applications which stood over from 1883, and 54 received by transfer or revived, there were 1,110 for disposal, of which 380 were either transferred or withdrawn or not prosecuted and 522 were disposed of on the merits, satisfaction being obtained in full in 253 cases and in part in 71 cases, while execution was infructuous in 198.

Decrees how executed.

311. The details given below show to what extent coercive measures were resorted to in execution in the above cases :—

Judgment-debtor imprisoned	5
„ arrested but released	42
Movable property was transferred or sold	15
„ attached but released	9
Immovable property was transferred or sold	88
„ attached but released...	27
Specific performance enforced	1
Partition effected	1

312. Execution was effected otherwise than as shown above or proceedings were closed in 326 cases after issue of process.

Average detention of judgment-debtors.

313. In the 5 cases shown above, six judgment-debtors were imprisoned, all for debts exceeding 50 Rupees and their average detention in jail was 88 days.

Amount realized.

314. Rupees 3,10,872 were realized by issue of Court process on behalf of suitors and Rupees 72,110 were voluntarily paid into Court, making a total of Rupees 3,82,982.

315. The average duration of the applications disposed of in the year was 119 days against 123 days in 1883. EXECUTIONS. Average duration.

316. 208 applications were left undisposed of at the close of the year. Of these, 85 were more than three months old. Arrears.

C.—INSOLVENCY.

INSOLVENCY.

317. 7 applications for declarations of insolvency, 5 from judgment-debtors under arrest or imprisonment and 2 from those not so, were received during the year. Including 5 applications which remained undisposed of at the beginning of the year and excluding transfers, the number for disposal was 10. One-half of this number was removed from the files by withdrawals or want of prosecution, and of the remaining 5 one application was granted, two were rejected, and two were left pending at the close of the year. Both these were less than three months old. Institutions, disposals and arrears.

318. No estate was placed in charge of Receivers during the year, but two were remaining in their hands from the previous year, 1 in Chingleput and 1 in Trichinopoly. No assets were realized in the former case, owing, it is said, to the creditors having taken no action, and instructions have been issued pointing out the responsibility of Receivers and the necessity of their using due diligence and of calling on the creditors to aid in the realization of funds. In the other case, Rupees 940 were realized and disbursed during the year. Estates in Receivers' hands and amounts realized and disbursed.

319. The average duration of these applications was 126 days. Average duration.

D.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

320. There were 8,765 miscellaneous applications received in the District Courts during the year under review. South Tanjore had the largest file of these applications, namely, 709. Institutions.

321. Including 541 applications which awaited disposal at the beginning of the year and 28 re-admitted, and excluding transfers, the number for disposal was 9,293, of which 8,704 were disposed of with the following results:— Disposals.

			Mode of disposal.
Without trial		1,226	
Without contest.	Compromised	83	
	Ordered on confession	586	
	Ordered *ex-parte*	4,386	
	Dismissed *ex-parte*	863	
After contest	Ordered for Petitioner	780	
	„ Counter-Petitioner	776	
	By oath or arbitration for Petitioner	1	
	By oath or arbitration „ Counter-Petitoner	3	
		8,704	

322. The average duration of these applications was as follows:— Average duration.

	Uncontested cases.	Contested cases.
In 1884 ...	... 16 days.	53 days.
„ 1883 ...	... 17 „	46 „

323. At the close of the year, there were 589 applications pending disposal. Of these, 96 were more than three months old. Arrears.

E.—CLAIMS UNDER THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT (X OF 1870).

324. 27 cases were received under Section 15 of Act X of 1870 during the year, against 13 in 1883. 2 of these were withdrawn, and 22 were disposed of, the Judge agreeing with the Assessors in 1 case, differing from one Assessor in 20 cases and from both in one case. There were 3 cases pending at the close of the year. Claims under the Land Acquisition Act.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

COURTS UNDER THE HIGH COURT.

Number of Courts.

325. As in 1883, there were 46 Courts vested with appellate jurisdiction during the year, namely:—

21 District Courts,
3 Agents' Courts,
15 Subordinate Judges' Courts, and
7 Assistant Agents' Courts.

326. The Subordinate Judge of Ootacamund and three Assistant Agents received no appellate work. There were thus only 42 working Courts. The Subordinate Judge of Cochin has very few appeals.

APPEALS FROM DECREES.

A.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Special Courts.

(*a*)—*Special Courts.*

Institutions.

327. The Appellate Courts in the Agency tracts are treated of under this head. 17 appeals were instituted in these Courts during the year under review against 6 in 1883 and 18 in 1882. From the comparative table in the margin, it will be observed that the files of 1884 approximated closely to the average, the figures in 1883 having been exceptionally low.

Institutions of 1884 compared by Districts with 1883 and the average.

	5 years' average.	1883.	1884.
Ganjam Agency	6	...	4
Godavari „ ...	5	4	2
Vizagapatam„	7	2	11
	18	6	17

Nature of appeals.

328. 11 of these appeals related to money or movables and 4 to immovable property; the remaining 2 arose out of suits relating to matrimonial rights.

Institutions of 1884 classified according to value.

329. 2 appeals did not admit of a money value. The total value of the remaining 15 was Rupees 5,506, giving an average of Rupees 367 per appeal. The marginal figures show the numbers of appeals in each grade of value.

Not exceeding 10 Rs.	2
Above Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 100	5
„ 100 „ 500	6
„ 1,000 „ 2,500	2
Not estimable in money	2
	17

Disposals.

330. Including 1 appeal pending from the previous year and excluding transfers, the number for disposal was 18, of which 14 were disposed of, 10 being uncontested (including one disposed of under Section 551) and 4 being contested. Of the appeals disposed of, eight resulted in the decrees appealed against being affirmed and six in the terms of the original decrees being varied or reversed.

Mode of disposal.

Average duration.

331. The average duration of the appeals disposed of was 61 days in uncontested, and 37 days in contested cases.

Arrears.

332. 4 appeals were left pending at the close of the year.

Appeals from orders.

333. There were no appeals preferred to these Courts from the *orders* of Lower Courts.

District Judges' and Sub-Judges' Courts.

(*b*) *District Judges' and Sub-Judges' Courts.*

I.—INSTITUTIONS.

Institutions.

334. 6,838 appeals were instituted in these Courts in 1884, against 7,200 in the preceding year. Of these, 87 were instituted in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Cocanada, who is empowered under Section 13, clause 3, of the Madras Civil Courts' Act, 1873, to receive direct appeals from decrees and orders of the District Munsifs' Courts at Peddapuram and Cocanada. The remaining appeals were received in District Courts.

335. The decrease of 362 appeals in the total institutions of 1884, as will be seen from the marginal table comparing the institutions in 1883 and 1884

APPEALS FOR DECREES.

in each District, was due to a falling off in the files of most of the Districts. The decrease was most marked in four Districts—Tinnevelly, South Malabar, Godavari and South Canara. The extension of the small cause jurisdiction of the Sub-Judges of South Malabar and the conferring of such jurisdiction on the Sub-Judge of South Canara tended to reduce the appellate litigation in those Districts by reducing the number of appealable suits in the Courts of District Munsifs. In Tinnevelly, the largest decrease was in rent appeals, the number of suits of this class instituted before Revenue Courts having, as observed in para. 163 considerably fallen off. No explanation is given of the decrease in Godavari, which appears to be too large to be the result merely of the existence of a new Sub-Court with small cause powers during the second half year. In Coimbatore, Nellore, Ganjam and Trichinopoly, there were decreases of 62, 44, 41 and 36 appeals respectively, though in the last named District the increased disposals by the Additional District Munsif's Court might have been expected to add to the appellate work ; but it is explained by the District Judge that the decrease is due to very few appeals having been filed in suits under the Rent Recovery Act, there having been only 6 in the year under review against 26 in 1883 and 160 in 1882.

Institutions of 1883 and 1884 compared by Districts.

Districts.		1883.	1884.
Arcot, North	...	181	198
Arcot, South	...	250	247
Bellary	...	186	184
Canara, South	...	450	379
Chingleput	...	344	403
Coimbatore	...	312	250
Cuddapah	...	160	165
Ganjam	...	216	175
Godavari	...	533	422
Kistna	...	262	227
Kurnool	...	50	50
Madura	...	459	567
Malabar, North	...	596	609
Malabar, South	...	1,093	981
Nellore	...	230	186
Salem	...	201	202
Tanjore, North	...	199	105
Tanjore, South	...	358	521
Tinnevelly	...	524	348
Trichinopoly	...	215	179
Vizagapatam	...	321	332
		7,200	6,938

336. On the other hand, there was a considerable increase in Chingleput, of which there is no explanation, and in Madura, which is stated by the District Judge to be "presumably due to the number of original suits disposed of by means of the Additional District Munsif's Court." The greater part of the increase in the South Tanjore appeal files was doubtless the result of the abolition of the District Court of North Tanjore, but even taking the two Districts together, there were 69 appeals in 1884 more than in 1883. This is more than accounted for by the nearly two-fold increase in the number of rent appeals instituted in 1884.

Files of 1884 compared with 1883 and the average.

	5 years' average	1883.	1884.
Files.	6,946	7,355	7,046.

337. Including 208 appeals remanded or re-admitted, the total number of appeals on the files during the year was 7,046. This is considerably less than the number on the files in 1883 but a 100 above the average of the past five years.

Files of 1884 compared by Districts with 1883 and the average.

338. In the margin are distributed, by Districts, the files of 1884 as compared with those of 1883 and the average files for the past 5 years. As compared with the average, there is an increase in the files of 12 Districts and a decrease in those of 8, taking North and South Tanjore as one District. The increase is very marked in Madura and Chingleput, being 207 and 111 respectively, and in those Districts the files have shown a steady tendency to rise. North Malabar also shows an increase and its file is larger than in any previous year. Of the 8 Districts in which a decrease is observable, the falling off is most considerable in Godavari, Trichinopoly and South Canara. In all these Districts the files of 1884 are smaller than those of any previous year.

Districts.		5 years' average.	1883.	1884.
Arcot, North	...	187	190	204
Arcot, South	...	254	254	252
Bellary	...	158	195	189
Canara, South	...	480	490	392
Chingleput	...	301	353	412
Coimbatore	...	216	314	252
Cuddapah	...	177	170	169
Ganjam	...	204	217	180
Godavari	...	582	550	434
Kistna	...	236	264	231
Kurnool	...	52	51	59
Madura	...	369	463	576
Malabar, North	...	559	605	633
Malabar, South	...	1,018	1,111	1,034
Nellore	...	170	230	190
Salem	...	254	262	276
Tanjore, North	...	275	205	118
Tanjore, South	...	423	367	530
Tinnevelly	...	394	532	396
Trichinopoly	...	305	218	181
Vizagapatam	...	323	324	334
		6,946	7,355	7,046

APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Nature of appeals instituted in 1884.

339. Below is a classification according to subject-matter of the appeals instituted in 1884:—

Appeals in suits for money or movables	1,596
Do. in suits under the Rent Recovery Act	757
Do. in title and other suits	4,485
	6,838

Institutions of 1884 compared by Districts and subject-matter.

340. Table B_5 of the Appendix distributes the appeals by Districts and also according to subject-matter.

341. Appeals relating to money or movables were more numerous in South Malabar, Godavari, South Canara and Vizagapatam than in other Districts. In the three first named Districts, the increased small cause jurisdiction may probably effect a reduction in this class of appeals. In appeals from suits under the Rent Recovery Act, the two-fold increase in South Tanjore was doubtless attributable to the large number of such suits instituted in that District. Chingleput also shows an increase of 35 appeals as compared with 1883. The abnormal decrease in Tinnevelly has already been accounted for. As in money appeals, so in appeals relating to title and other suits, South Malabar heads the list and the next largest numbers were in North Malabar, Madura, Tanjore and Godavari.

Aggregate and average value.

342. The value of 389 appeals could not be estimated in money. The total value of the remaining 6,449 appeals was Rupees 15,07,112, giving an average of 234 Rupees per appeal as against an average of Rupees 212 in 1883.

Institutions of 1884 classified according to value.

343. These appeals are distributed in the margin according to value, and they are further distributed by Districts in Table C_5 of the Appendix. The large number of appeals below 500 Rupees in value is of course due to the fact that the largest proportion of ordinary suits instituted is below that value. Of appeals between Rupees 2,500 and 5,000 Rupees in value, there were 24 in South Malabar and 12 in South Tanjore.

Grade of Value.	Number.
Not exceeding Rs. 10	543
Above Rs. 10 and not exceeding Rs. 50	1,709
,, 50 ,, ,, 100	1,320
,, 100 ,, ,, 500	2,117
,, 500 ,, ,, 1,000	445
,, 1,000 ,, ,, 2,500	241
,, 2,500 ,, ,, 5,000	68
Not estimable in money	389
	6,833

Disposals.

II.—DISPOSALS.

344. Including 2,092 appeals pending at the beginning of the year in District Courts and 425 in Subordinate Judges' Courts, and excluding transfers, the numbers for disposal in these Courts were 6,910 and 2,655 respectively, or in all 9,565. Of these, 6,930, or 92 more than the number instituted, were disposed of, viz. 4,890 by District Judges and 2,040 by Subordinate Judges, leaving 2,020 in District Courts and 615 in Subordinate Judges' Courts, in all 2,635, pending disposal at the close of the year.

Work of 1884 compared with 1883 and the average.

345. In the District Courts, the work for disposal was less than that in 1883 and than the average; but the disposals exceeded the average by 231 appeals though they considerably fell short of the figures of 1883. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts there was a decrease in the work disposed of, though the quantity for disposal before them was slightly in excess of that in 1883. The contribution of the Subordinate Judges to the total out-turn was 29·47 per cent. against 28·14 per cent. in 1883.

		Five years' average.	1883.	1884.
For disposal.	District Judges.	7,141	7,607	6,910
	Sub-Judges ...	2,938	2,585	2,655
Disposed of.	District Judges.	4,659	5,515	4,890
	Sub-Judges ...	2,411	2,100	2,040

346. The average disposals per District Court and per Subordinate Judge's Court were as follow :— APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Average disposal per Court.

	5 years' average.	1883.	1884.
District Court	222	263	236
Subordinate Judge's Court ...	175	154	136

347. It will be observed that the rate of disposals exceeded the average in District Courts. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts, there has been a fall in the outturn of appellate work since 1882.

348. The general results of the appeals disposed of in both these classes of Courts are shown below:— Mode of disposal.

			Number.	Percentage.
Without trial			392	5·65
Without contest	Decree of Lower Court	Confirmed	140	
		Modified	49	
		Reversed	40	
		Reversed and remanded	48	
		Total ...	277	4·00
After contest	Decree of Lower Court	Confirmed	3,609	
		Modified	870	
		Reversed	1,126	
		Reversed and remanded.	623	
	By oath or arbitration...		33	
		Total...	6,261	90·35
		Grand Total...	6,930	100·00

349. Of the 140 appeals shown above as cases in which decrees were confirmed without contest, 66 were dealt with under Section 551 of the Code of Civil Procedure. There were 13 such appeals in each of the District Courts of North Arcot and Tinnevelly. The power conferred by the section appears to be very sparingly used by District Courts. In South Malabar, the provisions of this Section are applied to appeals from orders but not to appeals from decrees; it has been suggested to the District Judge that they should be extended to these latter also. Cases dealt with under Sec. 551, C. P. C.

350. Excluding appeals disposed of without trial and on oath or by arbitration, as cases in which the decisions were not arrived at by the Courts on the merits, there were 6,508 appeals, of which 3,750 or about 57½ per cent. resulted in the decrees appealed against being affirmed. The ratio of cases in which decrees were disturbed to those in which they were confirmed on the merits, was about 3 to 4. Proportion of decisions confirmed.

351. The marginal figures show the numbers of appeals disposed of in the several modes in 1884 as compared with 1883 * and with the average. The number decided after contest is about equal to the average, though less than in 1883. Disposals of 1884 compared in detail with 1883 and the average.

	Five years' average.	1883.	1884.
Appeals decided without trial	471	459*	392
Uncontested appeals ...	273	243*	277
Contested appeals ...	6,327	6,973	6,261

352. Tables A3 and A4 show, by Districts, the number of appeals instituted, disposed of, and disposed of after contest in the Courts of Subordinate Judges and District Judges. Institutions and disposals compared by Districts.

* NOTE.—The difference between these figures and those in para. 348 of last year's report is due to the exclusion of appeals dealt with under Section 551 of the Code of Civil Procedure from the head of "appeals decided without trial" and the inclusion of the same in this table under the head of "uncontested appeals."

APPEALS FROM DECREES.

353. As compared with 1883, there was an increase in the disposals of 121, 85, 63, 43 and 40 appeals respectively in the District Courts of South Tanjore, Nellore, Madura, Bellary and Cuddapah. North Arcot, South Canara and Coimbatore also show a slight increase, but all others (save Kurnool in which the disposals were equal), show a decrease which was very great in Chingleput, Godavari, North Malabar and Vizagapatam.

354. Viewing, however, the disposals of the year under review by themselves, it will be noticed that the South Malabar District Court, as usual, shows the largest number, nearly twice as many as the average disposal per Court. In eight other District Courts, the numbers disposed of exceeded the average.

355. In Sub-Judges' Courts, those of Madura (East) and (West) each disposed of twice as many appeals as in 1883, and the Tanjore Sub-Judge 19 more than in that year. In all other Courts, there was a falling off. Among Sub-Judges' Courts also, Calicut and Palghat show the largest totals, the share taken by the latter Court which is a new one, being 349 appeals.

356. Taking the appellate work of each District as a whole, we find that the disposals exceeded the institutions in ten Districts, notably in South Malabar, Nellore, Canara and Cuddapah.

Average duration.

357. The average duration of these appeals in days was as follows:—

		Contested cases.	Uncontested cases.
District Courts.	1883	124	119
	1884	134	126
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	1883	108	113
	1884	91	93

Arrears.

III.—ARREARS.

358. At the end of the year, there were 2,635 appeals pending disposal. Of these, 2,020 were in the District Courts, and 615 in the Subordinate Judges' Courts. There was a reduction of arrears in the District Courts in 1884 as compared with the previous year and with the average, but the case was just the reverse in the Courts of Subordinate Judges. The Cuddapah District Judge and the Bellary Sub-Judge closed the year with no arrears; the District Courts of South Malabar and Nellore show a creditable reduction in their pending files, but some Courts show a much larger number pending at the close of the year than at the beginning of it, especially the Chingleput and Vizagapatam District Courts, where the numbers were respectively six and three times as great. The District Judge of the former Court attributes this to the increase in his file in the year under review, especially during the latter half and to unavoidable adjournments of numerous rent appeals. In the Tellicherry Sub-Judge's Court, there were 117 appeals at the close of the year against 25 at the beginning.

Arrears of 1884 compared with 1883 and the average.

	5 years' average.	1883.	1884.
District Courts.	2,482	2,092	2,020.
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	527	425	615.

Courts with the oldest pending appeals and the causes of pendency.

359. Of the 2,635 pending appeals, 364 were more than six months old, 53 being in the Sub-Judges' Courts and 311 in the District Courts. The District Court of Salem alone had on its file 80 of these old appeals which included 20 of more than a year's duration. 11 of these 20 long-standing appeals are stated to have awaited either the return of findings on issues or the decisions in connected cases; 1 was pending because a necessary party had to be added; and no explanation is given of the remaining 8. The District Courts of Kistna and Vizagapatam had severally on their files 69 and 49 appeals of more than 6 months' standing and the delay in the disposal of these appeals is attributed to the heaviness of the file and pressure of work. In the Tinnevelly District Court, there were 48 such appeals pending, as many as 47 of which are stated to be connected appeals that awaited return of findings on issues.

APPEALS FROM DECREES.

360. There were no appeals of over 6 months' duration in the District Courts of Bellary, Kurnool and South Tanjore. Of the 53 old appeals which awaited disposal in the Sub-Judges' Courts, as many as 46 were pending before the Tinnevelly Sub-Judge, of which no explantion is given, and 6 were in the Cocanada Court awaiting return of findings, the remaining 1 being in the Sub-Court at Calicut pending for the same reason.

B.—OBJECTIONS UNDER SECTION 561.

Objections under section 561.

361. 241 Objections were disposed of in 1884 as against 316 in the preceding year.

C.—APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

I.—INSTITUTIONS.

Institutions.

362. 520 appeals were instituted in 1884. Of these, 1 was filed in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Cocanada, and the remaining 519 in the District Courts.

Institutions of 1884 distributed by Districts.

363. The following is a distribution by Districts of the appeals of this class instituted in 1884 :—

Arcot (North) ...	8	Malabar (North)	59
Arcot (South) ...	20	Malabar (South)	133
Bellary	11	Nellore	11
Canara (South) ..	57	Salem	9
Chingleput ...	11	Tanjore (North)	3
Coimbatore ...	14	Tanjore (South)	21
Cuddapah... ...	10	Tinnevelly ...	17
Ganjam	7	Trichinopoly ...	18
Godavari	35	Vizagapatam ...	17
Kistna	19		
Kurnool	4	Total...	520
Madura	36	Average per District.	25

II.—DISPOSALS.

Disposals.

364. Including 60 appeals pending at the beginning of 1884 and 6 re-admitted or remanded, and excluding transfers, the number for disposal was 584, viz., 11 in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and 573 in the District Courts. Of these, 521 were disposed of—11 by Subordinate Judges and 510 by District Courts—leaving 63 (all in the latter class of Courts) pending disposal at the close of the year.

Mode of disposal.

365. The following figures give the general result of the appeals disposed of :—

Without trial.				82
Without contest.	Order of Lower Court	Confirmed ...		140
		Modified ...		2
		Reversed ...		16
		Remanded ...		7
				165
After contest.	Order of Lower Court	Confirmed ...		186
		Modified ...		19
		Reversed ...		104
		Remanded ...		15
				324
				521

III.—ARREARS.

Arrears.

366. 63 appeals were pending at the close of the year, all of them in the District Courts.

GENERAL.

Contribution of the several Districts to total litigation.

367. Table E of the Appendix (special statements) gives the relative contribution of the several Districts of the Presidency to the aggregate litigation of the year. Suits before Village Munsifs' Courts are not included.

368. A comparison of this table with those of recent reports shows that much the same order of precedence among Districts is observable in 1884 as in preceding years. The amalgamation of North and South Tanjore into one District places it at the head of the list; but it would have occupied the same position in 1883, had it not then been divided. It contributes 12·77 per cent. of the entire litigation. South and North Malabar come next with 11·19 and 8·22 per cent. respectively, and they are followed by Madura with 6·40 per cent. These 4 Districts in the south of the Presidency together account for 38½ per cent., more than one-third, of the total litigation. The next largest files appear in Godavari (6 per cent.) Tinnevelly (5·70 per cent.) and Vizagapatam (5·09 per cent). At the other end of the list, appear as usual Kurnool with 1·25 per cent. only, Bellary with 2·37 per cent., and Cuddapah with 2·51 per cent., these also being neighbouring Districts.

Distribution by districts of population, litigation, receipts and charges.

369. Table F of the Appendix shows by Districts the receipts and charges of the Civil Judicial Administration, and the ratio of population to suits. The total receipts amount to Rupees 30,32,493 and the total charges to Rupees 24,67,478 showing a surplus of Rupees 5,65,015.

370. All the Mufassal districts, except two, show a greater or smaller surplus of receipts over expenditure. The largest surplus appears in Tanjore, where it amounts to Rupees 1,43,904. Madura shows a surplus of Rupees 99,478 and South Malabar of Rupees 1,02,053. In one other District (Godavari) the receipts exceeded the expenditure by over half a lakh, and the average surplus is Rupees 35,720 per district. Only two Districts show a deficit, Kurnool of Rupees 14,788, and Cuddapah 9,329. These figures, compared with the figures of litigation in Table E, show that, while below a certain point the cost of judicial administration is fixed and cannot be diminished in an equal ratio with the smallness of the receipts derived from it, above that point the receipts tend to increase at a rate more rapid than the expenditure. Consequently, the Districts which have the most litigation are the cheapest worked.

371. In regard to the ratio between population and suits, Malabar as usual shows the largest proportion, having one suit to every 81 inhabitants, the same ratio as in 1883. Tanjore stands next with 1 to 112 against 1 to 105 in the previous year, and next follow South Canara (1 to 174) Godavari (1 to 201) and Tinnevelly (1 to 204). In the the Ceded Districts, as might be expected, the ratios were very low. Taking all the Districts together, the average was one suit to 199 inhabitants.

372. The average receipts per suit were Rupees 18 against an average expenditure of Rupees 13.

373. At the Presidency Town the figures as usual show a deficit, but, as pointed out in former reports, this is more apparent than real, since a large proportion of the cost of the High Court is properly chargeable against the Mufassal. The Presidency Small Cause Court showed a surplus during the year of Rupees 55,465.

Distribution by districts of receipts and charges on account of process service.

374. Table G of the Appendix deals with the receipts and charges on account of process-service during the year. The total surplus amounts to Rupees 1,75,709 against Rupees 1,45,309 in 1883. Taking the several Districts separately, the results are much the same as in past years. The expenditure exceeded receipts in two Districts, namely, Kurnool, and Cuddapah. Bellary which in previous years showed a deficit had a surplus of Rupees 532 in the year under review. The largest surplus is again shown by Tanjore (Rupees 41,951), Madura (Rupees 26,447), and South Malabar (Rupees 16,278).

Revision of regular Establishments.

375. In the Civil Report for 1882, para. 561, allusion was made to the fact that Government desired "the Honorable the Judges to press forward the introduction of the Nazarat scheme everywhere" and again in para. 578, it was stated that "the year 1883 will see the introduction of a new system of regular copyists." These changes have since been introduced, as more fully described below, and a rule was also passed by the High Court providing for the deposit in the District Court record room of the records of Subordinate Judges' Courts in addition to those of District Munsifs'. As a consequence of these administrative changes it became necessary to revise the subordinate judicial establishments, as many of the clerks were relieved of a portion of their work, while the record staff of the District Court required strengthening, and the record-keeper's post in Subordinate Judges' Courts became unnecessary.

376. The establishments were divided into three classes with reference to the sources from which they were paid, *viz.* (1) the *regular*, paid from the general revenues, (2) the *process-servers'* and (3) the *copyists'*, both paid from special funds. The principles on which the revision was carried out were, 1st, to adjust the strength of each Court to the actual requirements of its work; 2nd, to transfer from the regular to the process establishments the writing of processes and to throw the cost of it on special funds in order to effect savings for improving the condition of the regular clerks by reducing their number, the men so reduced being transferred to the process establishments as process-writers; and 3rd, to make the special establishments self-supporting.

Thus 217 clerks, on salaries aggregating monthly Rupees 2,937, were reduced from the regular establishments and transferred to the process establishments; and 12 record-keepers of Sub-Courts, whose pay amounted to Rupees 485 a month, were dispensed with. The money so saved, namely Rupees 3,422, was employed as follows:—

(*a*). The salaries of 62 Head Clerks of Munsifs' Courts were raised from Rupees 40 to 50 and the salaries of 62 second, fourth and fifth clerks, from Rupees 25, 17 and 17 to Rupees 30, 17½ and 17½ respectively.

(*b*). The salary of the third clerk in all the Munsifs' Courts was raised from Rupees 17 to Rupees 20.

(*c*). A Court-keeper on Rupees 8 a month was appointed to each Munsif's Court.

(*d*). The pay of the Sheristadars of two Sub-Courts (Madura west and Palghat) was raised from Rupees 90 to Rupees 100 to make it equal to the pay of the Sheristadars of other Sub-Courts.

(*e*). The pay of the Head Clerks in all Sub-Courts except Ootacamund was raised from Rupees 50 (or Rupees 45 in some cases) to Rupees 60, and that of the Head Clerk of the Ootacamund Court from Rupees 35 to Rupees 50.

(*f*). The pay of two clerks (in the Palghat and the West Madura Courts) was raised from Rupees 30 to Rupees 35 and that of 23 clerks from Rupees 15 to Rupees 17½.

(*g*.) The pay of the Record-keepers of the District Courts of Tanjore, Madura, South Malabar and Godavari was raised from Rupees 50 to 60.

(*h*.) 29 Assistant Record-keepers were appointed on salaries of Rupees 40, 30 25, 20 or 17½, one or more being given to a District Court according to the amount of work.

(*i.*) One or more attenders on Rupees 10 were appointed to all District Courts.

(*j.*) The pay of certain clerks on Rupees 20 in each District Court was raised to Rupees 25,

(*k.*) The pay of Muchis and Sweepers in all District Courts was raised from Rupees 8 and 5 to Rupees 10 and 6 respectively.

The result of all these changes was a net saving of Rupees 216 *per mensem* which has been reserved for the future improvement of the regular establishments.

Nazarat system.

377. Rules for the introduction of the Nazarat system were framed by the High Court in November 1883 and sanctioned by the Government of India in January 1884 (*Vide* Madras G. O. No. 256, Judicial, dated 29th January 1884). The most important alterations made by these rules in the existing system were the provision for the supervision of process establishments by special officers called Nazirs and Deputy Nazirs to be paid out of process fees, the service of the processes of the superior Courts at head-quarters through the Deputy Nazirs of the outlying Courts to which they are transmitted by post and the rule providing that the number of peons to be employed in each District or Court shall be sufficient and no more than sufficient for the service of 250 processes a year by each peon. The last rule however was not a hard and fast one, for it was open to the High Court to accept a lower minimum than 250 processes *per annum* for any District or Court on sufficient cause being shown. In all the Courts of five Districts, the number of peons was fixed on this scale and in the remaining sixteen Districts it was found feasible to apply the scale to certain Courts only. In the remaining Courts, the High Court provisionally accepted lower minima on cause shown. Moreover, the strength of the subordinate process establishments was fixed as for a whole District and not for each Court, to admit of continuous re-adjustment to the varying requirements of different Courts. Another improvement introduced by the new rules was that each Court had a proportionate share of the Amins and peons on the higher salaries of 14 Rupees and 7 Rupees, whereas under the old system the Munsifs' Courts could have only second class Amins and peons on monthly salaries of Rupees 12 and Rupees 6. The result of the reforms was briefly as follows:—16 Central Nazirs in the places noted in the margin and 88 Deputy Nazirs elsewhere were appointed to supervise the process establishments; the number of Amins was reduced from 1,274 to 1,085 (exclusive of 250 process-writers) and that of peons from 6,049 to 4,877; and the entire annual cost (including the salaries of process-writers) was reduced from Rupees 6,36,420 to Rupees 6,01,212, thus creating a saving of Rupees 35,208 *per annum*.

Chittoor.	Tellicherry.	Negapatam.
Cuddalore.	Calicut.	Tinnevelly.
Mangalore.	Palghat.	Trichinopoly.
Chingleput.	Salem.	Vizagapatam.
Cuddapah.	Tanjore.	
Madura.	Kumbakonam.	

Revised Schedule of Process Fees.

378. It may be noticed in this connection that the schedule of fees chargeable for serving and executing processes issued by the several Courts, sanctioned in G. O., 22nd June 1874, No. 1,134, was also revised by the High Court and sanctioned by Government and the new schedule came into force from the 1st of July 1884. Under the revised schedule, processes in Small Cause suits issued by superior Courts and processes in rent suits before Collectors, have been classed with those of inferior tribunals and charged for at the reduced fee applicable to the latter, as such suits are generally of petty value and the reason for the higher fee on processes of superior Courts, viz, that their process-servers had to work over larger areas, ceased to exist under the Nazarat system. Also all warrants, whether of arrest, attachment, sale or delivery of possession, have been charged for according to the time and labor expended in their execution, an initial fee of one or two Rupees being payable on their issue and an additional fee for each day after the the third day according to the time occupied. Formerly arrest warrants were liable to a fee of one or two Rupees only, while the fee on warrants for attachment ranged as high as 12 Rupees according to the value of property sought to be attached. This was open to the objection (amongst others) that it induced judgment-

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creditors to arrest their debtors instead of proceeding against their property. On the other hand, to counterbalance the loss occasioned by these reductions, provision has been made for charging poundage on sales varying from 6¼ per cent. to 1 ¼ per cent. on the purchase money according to its amount. The receipts from process fees during the half year that the new schedule was in force were (as appears from the monthly returns) Rupees 4,14,265 as compared with Rupees 4,40,885 during the corresponding period in 1883, and the charges on account of process establishments during the same half year in 1884 were Rupees 2,84,284.

New copyist system.

379. The new system of copyists was, as an experimental measure, brought into force in all the Courts on their re-opening after the annual recess in 1883, under rules which had been framed in the previous December. The principal changes effected were the discontinuance of the practice of collecting the copying and examining fees in cash and of granting unexamined and unauthenticated copies on plain paper. All copies are now required to be written on special two-anna stamp papers. The sum realized by the sale of the stamp papers forms a special fund, and is utilized to defray the cost of making, examining and certifying to the correctness of the copies,—in other words, the charges of the copyist establishments. The Copyists are paid fixed salaries (instead of by piece work as before) and they can earn any amount above their salaries by extra work for which they are paid at 9 pies per sheet of 140 words. The copyist establishments organized under the rules of December 1882 were sanctioned by Government in G. O., No. 1,101, dated 23rd April 1883. After the system had been in force for six months reports were received from District Judges which showed that the new system was a great success in a financial point of view and was generally approved of as an administrative reform. Suggestions were at the same time made for amendments of the rules in some respects. It appeared to the High Court that the establishments might be placed on a permanent footing and that the higher appointments might be made pensionable. The rules were accordingly revised in March 1884 and were sanctioned by Government in G. O., No. 1,264, Judicial, dated 22nd May 1884. Under the amended rules the posts of superintendents, examiners and readers were made pensionable, the pensions being made a charge on the copying fund. The receipts and charges on account of these copyist establishments during the year under review are shown in Table H in the Appendix, from which it will be observed that there was a net surplus of Rupees 54,734 during the year under report.

Average institutions and disposals distributed according to classes of Courts.

380. The marginal statement shows at one view the average institutions and disposals in the several classes of Courts exercising original jurisdiction. The variations between these figures and those of the preceding year have already been pointed out and explained in the several preceding chapters.

Class and Number of Courts.	Ordinary suits.		Small causes.	
	Average Institutions.	Average Disposals.	Average Institutions.	Average Disposals.
1 High Court (Original Side).	361	438	...	...
1 Presidency Court of Small Causes.	...	...	25,866	25,368
3,164 Village Munsifs' Courts ...	25	24	...	...
63 Revenue Courts	62	71	...	...
2 Cantonment Courts of Small Causes	...	...	268	245
105 District Munsifs' Courts ...	611	614	655	667
15 Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	43	53	859	873
20¾ District Courts	13	14	...	...

Average value of suits instituted in the several classes of Courts.

381. In the margin the average value of the suits (where the value was ascertained) instituted in the several classes of Courts of First Instance, is shown in a single statement. The relative position of the Courts in this respect fluctuates considerably. In 1883, the High Court held the first place, the District Courts ranking next; in the year under review the Subordi-

Class of Courts.	Average value of ordinary suits.	Average value of small causes.
High Court (Original Side)... ...	7,509	...
Presidency Court of Small Causes ...	...	40
Village Munsifs' Courts	8	...
Revenue Courts	48	...
Cantonment Courts of Small Causes...	...	26
District Munsifs' Courts	176	24
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	9,001	142
District Courts	8,797	...

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nate Judges had the highest average value per suit, District Courts coming next and the High Court third. In small causes, the figures show little change.

Proportion of contested cases to disposals in the several classes of Courts.

382. The mrgainal statement shows the proportion of contested suits to total number of suits disposed of in the several classes of Courts, those decided without trial being excluded from the total disposals. As in all previous years the highest proportion of contested suits is to be found in the Revenue Courts, which have to deal with disputes between landlords and tenants. The District Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts exhibit pretty nearly the same proportion of contested ordinary suits as in 1882, the figures of 1883 having been different. In the District Munsifs' Courts, the proportion of contested cases was about 2 per cent. higher than in the previous year. In small causes, the Presidency Court shows the lowest percentage of contested cases, 14·20 per cent., while the average of Mufassal Courts is nearly twice as high and slightly above that of 1883. The proportion of contested cases in the High Court is greater in the year under review than in any of the preceding three years.

Class of Courts.	Decreed after contest.	
	Ordinary suits.	Small causes.
High Court (Original Side) ...	69·71	...
Presidency Court of Small Causes ...	...	14·20
Village Munsifs' Courts	17·07	...
Revenue Courts	81·53	...
Cantonment Courts of Small Causes ...	...	21·88
District Munsifs' Courts	43·51	27·43
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	66·44	31·76
District Courts	64·71	...

Proportions in which Plaintiff succeeded or failed, distributed according to classes of Courts.

383. The proportion of contested cases in which judgment was given for Plaintiff or Defendant respectively is shown in the marginal statement, cases disposed of by arbitration or decided on oath being excluded. It will be seen that, both in ordinary suits and small causes, the plaintiff was successful in about 75 per cent. of the contested suits, a proportion slightly in excess of that in the previous year. The proportion of ordinary suits decided in favor of plaintiff is highest in District Munsifs' Courts, being 75·33 per cent. or very nearly the same as in 1883. In the Village Munsifs' and the Subordinate Judges' Courts the proportions were considerably lower than in the previous year, being 72 and 68½ per cent. against 79 and 73½ per cent. respectively in the previous year. In the Revenue Courts, on the other hand, the proportion of contested suits in which the plaintiff succeeded increased by 16 per cent. The proportion in the District Courts also rose from 52 to 59 per cent. but is still the lowest in the Presidency. The proportion of small causes decided in favour of the plaintiff is as usual highest in the Presidency Court and lowest in the Cantonment Courts of Small Causes.

Class of Courts.	Ordinary suits.		Small causes.	
	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.
High Court (Original Side) ...	155	68	...	...
Presidency Court of Small Causes ...	...	...	2,848	490
Village Munsifs' Courts ..	7,096	2,718	...	...
Revenue Courts ...	2,191	946	...	...
Cantonment Courts of Small Causes.	...	...	67	33
District Munsifs' Courts ...	17,907	5,863	10,432	3,702
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	323	148	2,711	870
District Courts ...	85	59	...	...
	27,767	9,797	16,058	5,095

Arrests, imprisonments, &c. in execution distributed by classes of Courts.

384. The marginal figures show the number of cases in which judgment-debtors were arrested or imprisoned and the amount realized on behalf of suitors in the several classes of Courts. In the District Munsifs' Courts, the number of debtors actually imprisoned

Class of Courts.	Number of cases in which Judgment-debtor was		Amount realized after issue of process.	Amount voluntarily paid into Court.
	Arrested.	Imprisoned.		
Presidency Court of Small Causes.	1,229	460	84,386	68,711
Revenue Courts	4	1	2,076	258
Cantonment Courts of Small Causes	64	...	1,012	1,885
District Munsifs' Courts ...	7,830	624	20,94,241	2,71,995
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	1,120	141	5,89,271	66,105
District Courts	47	5	3,10,872	72,110
	10,308	1,231	30,81,858	4,80,504

did not exceed 8 per cent. of the number arrested. The proportions in the two higher classes of Courts in the Mufassal were higher, being 12⅓ and 10¾ per cent. respectively, but the highest proportion of imprisonments to arrests was in the Presidency Court of Small Causes, where as many as 37 per cent. of the persons arrested were imprisoned. The amount of money collected through the agency of the Courts aggregated Rupees 35,62,422 or 3,73,519 Rupees less than in the preceding year. This seems to show that many decrees are satisfied out of Court, perhaps to some extent owing to the new rules regarding the conduct of sales, poundage, &c.

Extent in which immovable property was dealt with.

385. In the margin is shown the number of cases in which landed estates were dealt with in execution by the several Courts, but information is not available as to the money value of the estates which were divided or otherwise dealt with. As compared with 1883, there was a marked falling off in the number of execution cases in which landed property was concerned, and this is shared in by all classes of Courts. In the District Munsifs' Courts alone the falling off is over 3,000 cases.

Class of Courts.	Possession or partition.	Sale, release, &c.
Presidency Court of Small Causes.	33	...
District Munsifs' Courts ...	6,002	9,598
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	73	236
District Courts	36	80
	6,144	9,914

Insolvency operations of the several classes of Courts.

386. The marginal statement shows the work of the Civil Courts in the exercise of their insolvency jurisdiction. The procedure of the High Court as a Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors is governed by 11 and 12 Victoria, Cap. XXI, while that of the Mufassal Courts is regulated by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882). It will be seen that judgment-debtors availed themselves of the insolvency provisions to a greater extent in the Presidency Town than upcountry. As compared with 1883, relief was granted by Mufassal Courts to insolvents in 16 more cases, and 6 more estates were placed in charge of Receivers; but the amounts realized and disbursed were less by one-half than in the previous year.

Class of Courts.	Applications for insolvency.		Estates placed in charge of Receivers.	Amount realized.	Amount disbursed.
	Received.	Granted.			
High Court...	199	187	...	...	...
District Munsifs' Courts ...	459	120	12	1,307	1,057
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	102	33	4	1,776	1,151
District Courts	7	1	...	940	940
	568	154	16	4,023	3,148

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Judges of the High Court.

387. Mr. Justice Kindersley having obtained privilege leave for three months made over charge of the office of Judge of the High Court on the 7th February 1884, and on the same date, Mr. Francis Brandt of the Madras Civil Service, appointed to act during Mr. Justice Kindersley's absence, entered upon his duties as officiating Judge. From the 5th May, Mr. F. Brandt was granted privilege leave for one month and fourteen days, and on June 18th, he was again appointed to officiate as a Judge of the High Court. Under Notification in the London Gazette re-published in the Fort St. George Gazette of November 4th, Mr. Francis Brandt was appointed to be one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in succession to Mr. Justice Kindersley, retired.

Grant of privilege leave to Judges of the High Court before retirement.

388. In October 1883, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India addressed the Governor-General of India in Council on the subject of the grant of privilege leave for two months beyond the vacation of the High Court to Mr. Justice Innes, prior to his retirement from the service on the termination of such privilege leave, and desired that a regulation which would prevent the recurrence of such grant of privilege leave might be drawn up. The Government of India, in January 1884, accordingly submitted a draft rule forbidding the grant of privilege leave to a High Court Judge preparatory to the resignation of his office and retirement from the service. This rule was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in March 1884.

Vacation of the High Court.

389. The High Court was adjourned for the usual vacation from Monday, the 5th May, to Saturday the 5th July, both days inclusive. The Honorable Mr. Justice Kernan and the Honorable Mr. Justice Muttusami Aiyar were the vacation Judges for the disposal of emergent business.

Practitioners of the High Court.

390. In the course of the year, 1 Advocate, 9 Vakils and 3 Attorneys were enrolled in the High Court.

Pleadership Examination.

391. The second Annual Pleadership Examination was held in January-February of the year under report. 218 candidates were admitted to the examination by the Board of Examiners. Of this number, 75 were passed in the First Class, including 19 who were admitted to that class under para. 4, Rule 9, and 86 were passed in the Second Class. The increase in the number of candidates compared with last year (29 candidates) is in a great measure owing to a concession made by the Court, amending Rule 12, whereby Matriculated, Middle School (First Class) and General Test Candidates were allowed to appear for either grade of the examination until the year 1885.

The receipts from examination fees amounted to Rupees 4,548-0-0. Against this there was an expenditure of Rupees 4,416-5-9 which was sanctioned in G. O., 7th March 1884, No. 623, Miscellaneous.

Pleadership Certificates.

392. 108 fresh Pleadership certificates were issued by the High Court during the year, of which 68 were First Grade and 40 Second Grade certificates. The stamp fees realized on the certificates so issued amounted to Rupees 1,788½ and the admission fees to Rupees 676.

2,339 Pleadership Certificates were renewed during the year by the several District Courts in the Presidency. Of this number, 544 were First Grade and 1,795 Second Grade. The stamp fees realized on these certificates amounted to Rupees 40,091, Rupees 16,417 being for the First and Rupees 23,674 for the Second Grade.

The total income for the year, therefore, from stamp and admission fees amounted to Rupees 42,555½.

393. In April 1884, Mr. Hardinge, Ag. District Judge of North Malabar, reported the discovery of a defalcation amounting to Rupees 1,432-7-3 in the Court of the District Munsif of Paynad, caused by breaches of trust and misappropriation of monies (which seemed to have been going on from September 1880 to December 1883) by V. M. Krishnen Nayar, Head Clerk of the Court, who had since absconded. The District Judge was asked to submit a further report on receiving the explanation of Mr. Braz D'Rozario, who was the Munsif of the Pynad Court during the time when the bulk of the above sum was embezzled and who had since been transferred to Cannanore. The Munsif's explanation received on the 12th May was considered incomplete and further enquiry was ordered, and on 30th September Mr. J. W. Reid, District Judge, submitted a final report which showed that the actual defalcation amounted to not more than Rupees 331-13-2, and that this sum had been paid up by the father of the Head Clerk. The High Court recorded Proceedings on the 29th October commenting on the case and remarking on the nature of the supervision which the presiding Judge of each Court is expected to exercise over the accounts. In G. O., 18th November 1884, No. 2,987, Mis., the Government observed that they were glad to learn that the defalcations were not so extensive as originally supposed and that the amount ascertained to have been embezzled by an examination of the accounts had been made good.

Defalcation in the District Munsif's Court of Paynad, North Malabar District.

394. In February 1884, the District Munsif of Vriddhachalam brought to the notice of the District Judge of South Arcot that ten villages, which previously belonged to the Trichinopoly District had, on 1st September 1880, been transferred by Government to the Taluk of Vriddhachalam in South Arcot, but that civil suits from those villages were still being filed in the Aryalúr Munsif's Court in the Trichinopoly District. The District Judge thereupon requested the High Court to notify the transfer of those ten villages to the jurisdiction of the Vriddhachalam District Munsif. This was accordingly done by the High Court with effect from 1st March 1884.

Transfer of villages from the jurisdiction of the Aryalúr Munsif, Trichinopoly District, to that of the Munsif of Vriddhachalam, S. Arcot District.

395. From 1st May 1884, the following changes were made in the territorial jurisdiction of the District Munsifs in South Malabar :—

Change of jurisdiction of District Munsifs' Courts, South Malabar.

(*a*). The amshoms of (1) Kitavur and (2) Kutatayi from the jurisdiction of the Vyteri Court to that of the Calicut Court.

(*b*). The amshoms of (1) Olur, (2) Ponmandam, (3) Kalpakanjeri and (4) Klavi from the jurisdiction of the Shernad Court to that of the Betutnad Court.

(*c*). The amshoms of (1) Kalati and (2) Kavanur from the jurisdiction of the Kutnad Court to that of the Betutnad Court.

(*d*). The amshoms of (1) Meratur, (2) Kodanad, (3) Tirumittakodu, (4) Nagalasheri and (5) Kodachira from the jurisdiction of the Betutnad Court to that of the Kutnad Court.

396. At the request of the Dewan of Travancore, the services of Mr. Kanchi Krishnaswami Rao, Subordinate Judge of Cocanada, were placed at the disposal of the Travancore Government in view to his being appointed Chief Justice of Travancore (G. O., 11th June 1884, No. 382, Political).

A Subordinate Judge's services placed at the disposal of a Native State.

397. The scheme for the readjustment of the local jurisdictions of the several Courts, which was elaborated by the Committee referred to in para. 395 of the Report of 1883, was introduced, as far as sanctioned by Government, during the year under review. The details of the changes effected are noticed below. It will be seen that they took effect from different dates.

Re-organisation of Courts.

(*a*). *District Courts.*

Tanjore (*North*) :—On the 15th September 1884, the District and Sessions Court of North Tanjore, established at Tranquebar under Notification dated 1st April 1878, was abolished and the two District and Sessions Court of North

Re-organisation of Courts.

and South Tanjore, were amalgamated into a single District and Sessions Court for the entire District of Tanjore, the local limits of jurisdiction of the Court being conterminous with the revenue limits of the said District (G. O., 5th July 1884, No. 1,649, Judicial).

Kurnool:—The proposal to abolish the Kurnool District and Sessions Court [Vide para. 396 (*a*) of the Administration Report for 1883, page 67] was abandoned (G. O., 7th July 1884, No. 1,663, Judicial).

(*b*). *Subordinate Judges' Courts.*

Arcot (*South*):—The Subordinate Judge's Court was closed from 5th May and the Subordinate Judge directed to open his Court at Ellore in the Godavari District from 1st July. On the abolition of the Subordinate Court, the work hitherto done by the Subordinate Judge, except the trial of small cause suits, devolved on the District Court.

Canara (*South*):—The Subordinate Judge was invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Court up to the amount of Rupees 500 throughout the local jurisdiction of the Mangalore District Munsif and also in certain *Maganes* (sub-divisions) belonging to the local jurisdiction of the District Munsifs of Karkal and Kasergód, the notification having effect from 1st January 1884 (G. O., 11th December 1883, No. 3,272, Judicial).

Cocanada:—From 1st July 1884, the original and small cause jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge of Cocanada was extended over the local jurisdiction of the District Munsif of Amalapuram, and the Subordinate Judge was directed to exercise original and small cause jurisdiction over the whole territory comprised within the jurisdictions of the District Munsifs of Amalapuram, Cocanada and Peddapuram. For the disposal of Amalapuram suits the Sub-Judge will hold his Court at Rajahmundry.

Cochin:—In modification of G. O., 11th January 1884, No. 57, Mr. H. Subbarayer, the Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Cochin, was appointed Subordinate Judge of Cochin to exercise, from the above date, jurisdiction over Cochin, Tangasseri and Anjengo and was invested with the full powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes within the limits of the town of Cochin (G. O., 2nd February and 7th March 1884, Nos. 278 and 620, Judicial).

Ellore:—From 1st July 1884, a Subordinate Judge's Court was opened at Ellore, the Subordinate Judge exercising ordinary jurisdiction in the Godavari District within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Munsifs of Ellore and Tanuku, and in the Kistna District within the limits of the jurisdiction of the District Munsif of Bezvada and also within fourteen villages lying within the Guntur District Munsifi. He was also invested with small cause jurisdiction in suits between Rupees 50 and Rupees 500 arising within the said areas (G. O., 18th June 1884, No. 1,527, Judicial).

Madura:—From 1st May 1884, the Subordinate Judge of Madura (East) ceased to exercise special jurisdiction in suits arising within the more distant Taluks of the Ramnad Zemindari, and from the same date, the Subordinate Judge of Madura (West) ceased to exercise special jurisdiction in suits arising within the distant Taluk of Pulney (G. O., 4th March 1884, No. 548, Judicial).

Palghat:—The Court was opened on 1st January 1884. The territorial jurisdiction of the Sub-Judge extends over the District Munsifs of Palghat, Temelpuram, Nedunganad and Angadipuram, and the small cause jurisdiction over the same Munsifs except Angadipuram. By the opening of this Court the jurisdiction of the Sub-Judge of Calicut was restricted. He now exercises ordinary jurisdiction over the District Munsifs of Calicut, Shernad, Betutnad, Kutnad, Chowghat and Ernad, and over a part of Vayitri, and small cause jurisdiction over Calicut, Shernad and Betutnad only.

Tadpatri:—From 1st July 1884, the Subordinate Judge's Court stationed at Bellary was transferred to Tadpatri with its original jurisdiction extending over the Munsifis of Gooty and Bellary in the Bellary District, and Proddutúr in the Cuddapah District. The Subordinate Judge was invested with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of small cause suits up to Rupees 500 arising within the Bellary Munsifi or within the Revenue Taluks of Gooty, Tadpatri and Anantapur, forming a portion of the Gooty Munsifi, and of Jammalamadugu and Proddutúr, forming a portion of the Proddutúr Munsifi. The Subordinate Judge was further directed to sit for fourteen days in every two months at Bellary (G. O., 24th May 1884, No. 1,274,Judicial). Re-organisation of Courts.

(*c*). *District Munsifs' Courts.*

Arcot (*North*):—(i). From 1st February 1884, the District Munsif's Court stationed at Hosur in the Salem District was transferred with a reduced establishment to Arni in the District of North Arcot to assist (for a period of 6 months) the District Munsif of Arni in clearing off his arrears. The High Court gave the Additional Munsif jurisdiction over the town of Arni only, and instructed the District Judge to transfer to the Additional Munsif's file as many suits from the permanent Munsif's file as he might consider expedient. By G. O., 31st July 1884, No. 1,890, Mis., this temporary Court at Arni was continued until 31st December 1884 and an increase made to the Munsif's establishment.

(ii). With effect from 1st April 1884, the District Munsif of Palmanér was transferred to Chittoor with jurisdiction over the Revenue Taluks of Chittoor and Palmanér, the Zemindari of Punganur and the Poliem of Mogarala in the Chandragiri Taluk, and the jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court of Vellore was extended to all suits arising within the Revenue Taluks of Vellore and Gudiyátam and the Zemindari of Kangundi (H. C. Notification, 21st January 1884).

Arcot (*South*):—On 16th March 1884, the Court of the Tranquebar District Munsif, transferred from Tanjore to the South Arcot District, was located at Tirukóilúr and the local jurisdiction of the 5 Munsifs' Courts of the South Arcot District was adjusted as follows:—

1. The Cuddalore District Munsif:—The whole of the Revenue Taluk of Cuddalore, except 30 villages assigned to the jurisdiction of the Vriddháchalam Munsif.

2. The Villupuram District Munsif:—(*a*) The whole of the Revenue Taluk of Villupuram except 53 villages in the *firka* (sub-division) of Anantapuram assigned to the jurisdiction of the Tirukóilúr Munsif. (*b*) The whole of the Revenue Taluk of Tindivanam, except the villages attached to the Sub-Magistrate's division of Gingi assigned to the jurisdiction of the Tirukóilúr Munsif.

3. The Chidambaram District Munsif:—The whole of the Revenue Taluk of Chidambaram except the Sub-division of Srimushnam assigned to the jurisdiction of the Vriddháchalam Munsif.

4. The Vriddháchalam District Munsif:—(*a*) The Revenue Taluk of Vriddháchalam. (*b*) 30 villages specified belonging to the Cuddalore Taluk. (*c*) The Sub-division of Srimushnam in the Chidambaram Taluk consisting of 115 villages specified. (*d*) 159 villages specified in Kallakurchi Taluk. (*e*) The Sub-Magistrate's division of Ulundurpet attached to Tirukóilúr Taluk.

5. The Tirukóilúr District Munsif:—(*a*) The Revenue Taluk of Tirukóilúr, except the Sub-Magistrate's division of Ulundurpet assigned to the District Munsif of Vriddháchalam. (*b*) The Revenue Taluk of Tiruvannamalai. (*c*) 246 villages specified in the Kallakurchi Taluk. (*d*) 53 villages specified attached to the Sub-division of Anantapuram in the Villupuram Taluk. (*e*) The Sub-Magistrate's division of Gingi in the Tindivanam Taluk.

Re-organization of Courts.

Bellary:—On the abolition of the District Munsif's Court at Adoni, the High Court extended the local jurisdiction of the District Munsif of Bellary so as to include the western portion of the Revenue Taluk of Alur, and that of the District Munsif of Gooty so as to include the Revenue Taluk of Adoni, and certain villages forming the eastern portion of Alur.

Canara (South):—The number of Munsifs' Courts was reduced from 8 to 6 with effect from 1st January 1884 (G. O., 11th December 1883, No. 3,272, Judicial). The Courts at Bàrkúr and Bantwàl, so reduced, were transferred to Madura and North Malabar as Additional Munsif's Court, Madura, and the District Munsif's Court at Nadapuram respectively.

Coimbatore:—The District Munsif's Court of Kollegal was abolished and the Tahsildar of Kollegal was appointed to exercise the functions of District Munsif of Kollegal, with effect from 1st April 1884 (G. O., 29th April 1884, No. 1,038, Judicial).

Cuddapah:—From 1st April 1884, the Badvél Munsif's Court was abolished, the Courts of Kadiri and Vayalpad were amalgamated at Madanapalle, and the jurisdiction of the other District Munsifs was re-arranged. The jurisdiction of the District Munsif of Cuddapah comprises the Taluk of Cuddapah and specified portions of the Pulivendla and Royachoti Taluks, that of the District Munsif of Proddutúr the Taluks of Proddutúr, Jammalamadugu and Badvél and a specified portion of Pulivendla, that of the District Munsif of Nandalúr Taluks of Sidhout and Pullampet, while that of the amalgamated Court at Madanapalle embraces the Taluks of Kadiri, Vayalpad and Madanapalle and a specified portion of Royachoti (H. C. Notification, 12th March 1884, No. 1,883).

Madura:—From 1st January 1884, an Additional Munsif's Court was opened at Madura and the District Munsif was invested with jurisdiction in all suits (ordinary or small causes) arising within the village of Mélur. This Court, having disposed of the arrears at Madura, was removed to Paramakudi on 1st April 1884. The suits pending at Paramakudi having also been got through, the Additional Court was sent back to Madura on 1st December 1884 with the same local jurisdiction as before (H. C. Notification, 16th October 1884).

Malabar (North):—From 1st January 1884, a sixth Munsif having been appointed to North Malabar, it was directed that on and after that date the 6 Munsifs in that District be located at Kavvayi, Chowa, Tellicherry, Badagara, Quilandi and Nadapuram and be styled the Courts of the District Munsifs of Kavai, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Badagara, Paynad and Nadapuram with specified local jurisdictions (H. C. Notification, 10th December 1883, No. 3,832).

Salem:—The abolition of the District Munsif's Court of Hosur having been sanctioned by Government, the High Court directed that the District Munsif's Court at Dharmapuri be transferred to Krishnagiri and that from 1st February 1884 the Munsifs of Krishnagiri and Tirupatúr do exercise jurisdiction over the following Taluks and villages:—

(*a*). The District Munsif of Krishnagiri over (1) the Krishnagiri Taluk, (2) the Hosur Taluk and (3) the villages specified in the northern half of the Dharmapuri Taluk.

(*b*). The District Munsif of Tirupatùr over (1) the Tirupatùr Taluk, (2) the Utankarai Taluk and (3) the villages specified in the southern half of the Dharmapuri Taluk.

Tanjore:—(i). The Tranquebar Munsif's Court in the District of North Tanjore having been transferred to the South Arcot District, with effect from 1st March 1884, its jurisdiction was distributed between the Munsifs of Mayavaram and Tiruvalur, and certain minor adjustments were introduced (H. C. Notification, 23rd July 1884, No. 239). Reorganization of Courts.

(ii). Similarly when the Additional Munsif's Court of Tanjore was transferred to Trichinopoly on 1st February 1884, its local jurisdiction was distributed among the Munsifs of Tiruvadi, Tanjore and Valangiman (H. C. Notification, 19th January 1884, No. 183).

Trichinopoly:—The Additional Munsif's Court of Tanjore, having been transferred to Trichinopoly, received jurisdiction from the 1st February 1884 over that part of the Trichinopoly Taluk which lies north of the Cauvery river, inclusive of the island of Srirangam (H. C. Notification, 19th January 1884, No. 186).

398. The following are the detailed reports as to the state of the records in the several districts. In some Courts much progress has been made in the selection and destruction of useless records. Much however remains to be done. Records.

In *Arcot* (*North*), a considerable quantity of old records and books were destroyed as shewn below:—

Civil.—The original records of the Madanapalle Munsif's Court from 1835—56. The execution records of the same Court for 1841 & 1842 & 1844—56. The execution records of the late Chittoor Munsif's Court from 1861—70. The small cause and execution records of the Tirupati Munsif's Court from 1863—76 and those of the Shólinghur Munsif's Court from 1864—76. Izara account books filed in O. S. 199 of 1873 consisting of 22 dufters. Spare copies of Government Orders, 1862—73.

Criminal.—Sessions papers falling under Parts II, III & IV (Documentary and oral evidence, &c.) from 1872—75.

Books.—Correspondence books, 1802—1808, 1810, 1813—22, 1840 & 1853—56. Criminal Diary books, 1815 & 1852—61. Miscellaneous books, 1803—6, 1813—18, 1836, 1847—61, 1875—80. Copyists' registers, 1878—80. Process service Registers, 1873, 1876 & 1879. Other office books, 1876—80.

In *Arcot* (*South*), the records of suits disposed of by the Lower Courts in 1880 were being assorted and will be destroyed after giving due notice to the parties.

Of the records (97 dufters) of the District and other Courts of *Bellary* which were destroyed during the year, 28 dufters belonged to original suits, 20 to appeal suits, 39 to miscellaneous applications and 10 to very old diaries.

In *Canara* (*South*), 116 dufters of original and appeal records and 235 of execution and miscellaneous records were destroyed during the year and 32 dufters were sorted for destruction.

In *Chingleput*, the records in the District Court are stated to be properly arranged and neatly kept. Considerable progress was made in destroying old and useless records sent from all the District Munsifs' Courts during the year, *viz*, small cause records of the Tiruvallúr District Munsif's Court from 1869—78, execution records of the Poonamallee District Munsif's Court from 1846—78, and also similar records of the Chingleput District Munsif's Court from 1876—81. The Record-keeper was consequently unable to attend to assorting and destroying the records of the District Court and of the District Munsifs' Courts from 1879.

Records. In *Coimbatore*, the records in the Erode, Karur and Coimbatore District Munsifs' Courts are stated to be in good order.

In *Cuddapah*, no assistance was available from the Lower Courts in the District Court record-room to clear off the large accumulations of useless records. With the help of one of the clerks of the District Court and such Amins as were available when off duty, the work of destruction proceeded fairly during the year. 160 bundles of old records of all descriptions were destroyed. There are still heaps of bundles to be removed, most of which belong to the late Sub-Court. The District Munsifs' reports as to the state of the records in their Courts are stated to be satisfactory.

In the *Ganjam* District Court, all the old records have been separated and destroyed. The records from 1881 have still to be dealt with under the rules. In the Ganjam Agency, the records in the subordinate Courts are reported to have been well kept.

Considerable progress was made in the sorting and destruction of records in the *Godavari* District.

The records are stated to be in a satisfactory state in the *Kurnool* District Court and in the Kurnool Munsif's Court and also in the Kumbum Munsif's Court. In the Nundyàl Munsif's Court, the registers and other records of suits are stated to be in good order.

The records of the *Madura* District Court, which were found to be in a far from satisfactory state owing to the wretched nature of the accommodation provided in the record-room, were removed to the Collector's record-room in the Palace, and by the end of the year the records had all been arranged and many important matters which had been brought to light in the course of the transfer and sorting dealt with and rectified.

In *Malabar* (*North*), a good deal was done towards the destruction of old records with the assistance of the temporary clerks sanctioned in G. O., 25th August 1884, No. 2,161. The records of the original suits submitted by the District Munsifs' Courts of Tellicherry and Paynad (together with their appeals from 1878—81), those of Chavacherry (Cannanore) and Badagara for 1878 and 1879 and the Sub-Court small cause records from 1873—79 and records of summary cases from 1866—79 were duly destroyed.

In *Malabar* (*South*), the state of the records is reported to be satisfactory.

In *Salem*, the records are said to be in good order and the destruction of useless records was progressing.

The records of the three subordinate Courts were transferred to the District Court of *Tanjore* and arranged.

The records of the *Tinnevelly* District Court were sorted up to the end of 1879.

The appeal records of the *Trichinopoly* District Court, together with the original records connected therewith up to 1875 were destroyed during the year.

Libraries. 399. The following information is given by District Judges as to the state of their Court libraries:—

In *Arcot* (*South*), the libraries are in good order and lists are kept of books received.

In *Bellary*, the books in the Court library are preserved in good order. There is a law library attached to the District Court-house solely maintained by subscriptions and donations from the members of the Bar and others. A portion of the Court library has been placed in this law library for the use of its members on the understanding that no Court books should be removed. Libraries.

The Court library in *South Canara* is in good order.

The libraries in the District Munsifs' Courts at Erode, Karur and *Coimbatore* are in good order. In the last named Court, two volumes of the High Court Reports have been missing since about April 1882, long before the incumbency of the present Munsif. Steps will be taken to replace them.

The libraries of all the Courts in the *Cuddapah* District are in good order.

In the *Ganjam* District, the library of the District Court and those of Berhampore and Aska Munsifs' Courts have been well preserved. The Munsifs however complain that the libraries of their Courts are insufficient. They have nothing but the present series of the Indian Law Reports and the Acts received with the Gazette; they have neither the Madras High Court Reports, nor any Regulations and Acts prior to the year when District Munsifs were supplied with the Fort St. George Gazette.

The library of the District Court of *Godavari* as well as that of the Sub-Court at Cocanada is in good order.

In the *Kistna* District, the Law Reports, &c., supplied to the District Court and the Courts subordinate thereto, are preserved in good order.

In the *Kurnool* District, the libraries are in a satisfactory state in the District Court and in the Kurnool Munsif's Court, and it is reported to be so in the Kumbum Munsif's Court also. In the Nundyâl Munsif's Court, the Law Reports require binding and for want of proper shelf, the books are all kept in a box, which renders reference inconvenient. The District Judge has stated that steps would be taken to mend matters.

In *Madura*, the Bar library is reported to be still maintained in a satisfactory state. The English and Indian Law Reports are regularly sent for and other useful publications are purchased as opportunity offers.

The library attached to the District Court of *North Malabar* is in good order and lists are kept of books received from time to time and the condition of the libraries in the subordinate Courts is also reported to be good.

In *Malabar* (*South*), the state of the libraries is reported to be satisfactory.

In *Salem*, the Court library is in a good condition.

The library of the *Tanjore* District Court is in good order. The Vakils have made considerable additions to their Bar libraries and at their request the District Judge procured for them a large number of books from England. At the close of the year, the Vakils had a satisfactory balance in hand and proposed to make further additions to their library.

There is no library attached to the District Court of *Tinnevelly*. The Bar library established in 1874 is in a fairly prosperous condition. The average monthly subscriptions amount to about Rs. 30.

The libraries in the *Trichinopoly* District Court and in the Kulitalai and two Munsifs' Courts at head-quarters are kept in good order.

In the *Vizagapatam* Courts, the condition of the libraries is good.

Securities. 400 The District Judges have reported as follows on the subject of the securities required from Court servants:—

In *Arcot (North)*, the security bonds have been examined and found correct. In the case of a few officers who have been recently entertained, the competency of their securities has not in some instances been reported on and in some instances, the securities tendered have not yet been registered.

In *Arcot (South)*, good and sufficient securities have been tendered by all the officers required to furnish the same, except by a few amins and peons who were recently transferred to Munsifs' Courts. The District Munsifs have been directed to report on the sufficiency of the securities which may be tendered by these servants.

In *Bellary*, security bonds have been taken from the Court officials of the District Court and the Courts of the District Munsifs of Bellary and Penukonda and from all the officials of the Gooty Munsif's Court save one amin whose security bond appears to have been mislaid. A fresh one will be taken from him, if the original is not found after further search for it. The security bonds of officials in the Courts of the District Munsif of Naraindavarkerai and Sub-Judge of Tadpatri are found to be sufficient and correct.

In *Canara (South)*, the securities obtained from officials are reported to have been examined and found sufficient. When necessary they were renewed.

In *Chingleput*, the securities furnished by the amins and peons in the process service establishment in the District Court and the District Munsifs' Courts have been tested and found satisfactory. Securities were also taken from the Central and Deputy Nazirs.

The securities taken from the officials of the *Cuddapah* District Court as well as those of the Munsifs' Courts are sufficient and the bonds are duly registered.

The Munsifs in the *Ganjam* District have reported that the security bonds given by the process service establishment have been found sufficient with the exception of the bonds given by the Head Clerk and the Curator of the Chicacole Court. The District Munsif has been asked to examine and report about them. One bond from a process peon of Aska has not been registered and the Munsif has ordered the peon to get it registered.

In the *Godavari* District, the District Munsif of Tanuku reported that the security bonds of the process servers of his Court are in course of preparation. In the Peddapuram Munsif's Court, all the securities are sufficient except in the case of three process servers who have been directed to make certain alterations in the bonds. The securities of the process establishment in the Ellore Munsif's Court are sufficient. In Narsapur the securities are sufficient except those of two persons which are being examined. In Amalápuram, all the securities are sufficient except two which are being rectified. In Rajahmundry, the securities of three peons are not sufficient and steps are being taken to rectify them.

In the *Kistna* District, the District Munsifs of Masulipatam, Bapatla, Guntur and Karempudi reported that the securities tendered by the Head Clerks and the Deputy Nazirs of their Courts were found sufficient. The District Munsif of Bezvada states that the security bond tendered by the Deputy Nazir had been sent to the Tahsildar of Bunder Taluk for report on its competency, and that he had ordered his Head Clerk to produce a fresh security as the bond tendered while he was Head Clerk of the Guntur Munsif's Court was reported to be missing. The process amins and peons who have not tendered security, have been directed to furnish them without delay.

In *Kurnool*, the securities given by officials in all the Courts have been ascertained to be sufficient with the exception of a very few cases in which the employés have gone out on leave or on duty. The sufficiency of these will be ascertained shortly. Securities.

In *Madura*, the two Sheristadars of the Sub-Courts and the Head Clerks of the Munsifs' Courts excepting those of Sivaganga and Additional Munsifs have furnished securities. The officiating Central Nazir and the Head Clerks referred to as well as the Deputy Nazirs who are on probation, have been directed to furnish securities as soon as possible. The Paramakudi, Sivaganga and Dindigul Munsifs have reported that the securities of the amins and process servers of their Courts, with a few exceptions, have been found correct, and that the few who have not tendered securities have been directed to furnish them soon.

In *Malabar* (*North*), the security of the officers attached to the Sub-Court, Tellicherry, and the District Munsifs' Courts at Cannanore, Nadapuram, Badagara, Tellicherry, Kavvayi and Paynad are reported to be sufficient. The securities of the Central Nazir and Head Clerk of the District Court are good.

In *Malabar* (*South*), all the subordinate Courts have reported the securities furnished by the court officials to be sufficient, save those of the few process servers recently appointed who have been called upon to furnish the required securities as early as practicable.

The security bonds tendered by officials of the several courts in *Salem* are good and sufficient.

The securities tendered by the process servers of the District and of the subordinate Courts of *Tinnevelly* appear to have been tested and found competent.

The securities of officials and process servers in the *Trichinopoly* District were all in order at the close of the year.

In *Vizagapatam*, all the officials from whom security is required to be taken, have given sufficient security.

401. The inspection of Subordinate Courts has been in many instances fully carried out by District and Sessions Judges. The following are the details:— Inspection of Subordinate Courts.

In *Arcot* (*North*), Mr. Buick inspected the Palmanér, Vellore and Sholinghur Courts and Mr. H. T. Knox, who succeeded him, inspected the Tirupati Court in November last. He intended to visit Arni also, but was prevented by bad weather and floods.

In *Arcot* (*South*), the Munsifs' Courts at Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Villupuram were inspected. The District Judge intended to visit also the Courts at Vriddhachalam and Tirukòilùr, but floods and the consequent bad state of the roads rendered it impossible.

The District Judge of *Bellary* inspected the District Munsifs' Courts at Naraindavarkerai, Gooty and Bellary. Owing to the prevalence of cholera at Penukonda and on the road to that station in the early part of December, the Judge did not visit that Court.

In *Canara* (*South*), the Courts of the District Munsifs, except Kundapur, were inspected during the year.

Towards the end of the year, the District Judge of *Chingleput* visited and inspected each of the outlying Courts. He did not formally visit and inspect the Chingleput District Munsif's Court which is under the same roof as the District Court.

The District Judge of *Coimbatore* inspected the Courts of the District Munsifs of Erode, Karur and Coimbatore only.

Inspection of Subordinate Courts.

In *Cuddapah*, the Vayalpad Munsif's Court (now abolished) was examined.

The District Judge of *Ganjam* inspected in January and February 1884, the District Munsifs' Courts of Tekkali and Chicacole.

All the Courts of the District Munsifs in *Godavari* (Rajahmundry excepted) were inspected during the year.

In 1884, four of the District Munsifs' Courts in the *Kistna* District were inspected.

During the year, the Court of the District Munsif of *Kurnool* alone was inspected by the District Judge of Kurnool.

In the *Madura* District, the District Munsif's Court of Dindigul alone was inspected.

In *Malabar* (*North*), the Subordinate Judge's Court and the District Munsif's Court, Tellicherry, were inspected during the year. Though the Paynad District Munsif's Court was not formally inspected, almost all the registers and accounts, together with the records in a few cases, were thoroughly scrutinized in connection with the Paynad defalcation (Vide para. 393 above). The state of the work in the District Court did not permit the District Judge to inspect the other Courts during the year.

In *Malabar* (*South*), the Calicut Subordinate Judge's Court and the District Munsifs' Courts of Calicut, Shernad, Betutnad, Ernad, Angadipuram and Nedunganad were inspected during the year.

The District Munsif's Court of *Nellore* was inspected in December last.

The District Munsifs' Courts of Hosur and Tirupatúr in the *Salem* District were inspected during the year.

The District Judge of *Tanjore* inspected the District Munsifs' Courts of Mannargudi, Valangiman, Shiyáli, Tiruvadi, Tiruvâlúr and Negapatam.

The District Munsifs' Courts of Tuticorin and Srivaikuntham in the *Tinnevelly* District were inspected in 1884.

The District Judge of *Trichinopoly* inspected the Munsifs' Courts at Kulitalai and the two Courts at head-quarters. He arranged to inspect the Ariyalúr Court in November but his visit was rendered impracticable by floods.

In the *Vizagapatam* District, the Munsifs' Courts at Vizianagram, Razam, Rayavaram, Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam were inspected during the year. The Parvatipur Munsif's Court could not be inspected for want of time.

R. S. BENSON,
Ag. Registrar,
Appellate Side.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE,
MADRAS, 31*st July* 1885.

APPENDIX.

I.—Imperial Statements.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. I.—(Civil and Criminal.)

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Madras on the last day of the year 1884, with the cost of Tribunals.

Province of Madras.		Area. (in square miles)	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total Number of Cases decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	Remarks.			
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeal.							
												Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.						
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	1,38,318	30,868,504	...	24 (a)	125	5	...	...	26	142	1,76,316	4,14,469	8,451	2067	39,51,901	(c) 38,42,615	Grades of Judicial Officers.		Europeans.	Natives.
	Criminal..			...	22	355				23	665	1,72,200	7,425	4,316	700			Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	High Court Judges ...	4	1
	Revenue..			...	21	93				21	93	4,480	2,466	...	...				District Judges... (b)	24	2
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Additional Judges ...	...	...
	Criminal..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Subordinate Judges ...	1	14
	Revenue..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges ... ... (c)	2	...
	Total...	1,38,318	30,868,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Munsifs ... ... (d)	...	125

This statement does not exhibit Village Munsifs.

(a.) Divided into 25 Sessions Divisions.

(b.) Including Judges of the Presidency Court of Small Causes.

(c.) At Cantonments.

(d.) Includes Magistrates exercising the powers of a District Munsif.

(e.) Does not include charges incurred in the D. P. W. on account of Judicial Buildings.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 7—(CIVIL.)

STATEMENT showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Madras in the year 1884.

Suits for Money or Movable Property.

Class of Tribunals. (1)	Contract in writing. (2)	Contract not in writing. (3)	On account stated. (4)	Money had and received. (5)	Goods sold. (6)	Wages, work and materials. (7)	Rent not falling under the Rent Law. (8)	Movable property or value thereof. (9)	Damages. (10)	Other suits for money or movables not already mentioned. (11)
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										
I.—Civil Courts.										
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	10,308	35,165	14,097	4,475	5,494	858	3,069	3,305	112	792
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	63,493	15,077	10,412	2,042	2,625	560	8,318	3,841	1216	1059
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	30	4	11	344	69	11	23	20	20	4
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. ...	50	5	8	4	4	...	...	4	1	2
Total...	73,881	50,251	24,528	6,865	8,192	1429	11,410	7,170	1249	1857
II.—Revenue Courts.										
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.										
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	9,050	3,514	1,834	2,285	5,771	538	2,052	362	46	39
Superior Courts	68	2	18	4	4	2	...	15	7	...
Total...	9,118	3,516	1,852	2,289	5,775	540	2,052	377	53	39
Grand Total...	82,999	53,767	26,380	9,154	13,967	1969	13,462	7,547	1402	1896

Suits under the Rent Law.

Class of Tribunals. (1)	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease. (12)	Enhancement or abatement of rent. (13)	Relating to distraint. (14)	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause. (15)	For puttahs or kabulyuts. (16)	For ejectment or recovery of possession. (17)	For recovery of money or accounts from agents. (18)	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above. (19)
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								
I.—Civil Courts.								
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	...	...	4	...	1	4	...	2
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Total...	...	...	4	...	1	7	...	2
II.—Revenue Courts.								
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	910	57	2,857	56	...	57
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	910	57	2,857	56	...	57
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.								
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	...	...	914	57	2,858	63	...	59

Title and other Suits.

Class of Tribunals. (1)	Suits for immovable property. (20)	Suits for declaratory decrees. (21)	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act. (22)	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption foreclosure, &c. (23)	Suits to declare and establish personal rights. (24)	Suits for an account. (25)	Suits relating to religious endowments. (26)	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud. (27)	Suits for dissolution of marriage. (28)	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights. (29)	Suits for partition. (30)	Suits relating to shipping. (31)	Suits relating to religion and caste. (32)	Administration suits. (33)	Interpleader suits. (34)	Dissolution of partnership. (35)	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act.) (36)	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads. (37)	Grand Total. (38)	REMARKS.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																				
I.—Civil Courts.																				
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,675	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	19389	987	343	15,381	413	41	31	343	10	88	734	9	31	...	1	21	2	823	1,47301	
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. ...	30	13	3	45	5	13	1	7	3	...	22	...	2	1	...	29	1	32	288	
Total...	19,419	1000	346	15,426	418	54	32	350	13	88	756	9	33	1	1	50	3	855	225800	
II.—Revenue Courts.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,937	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...		3,937	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																				
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	*375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,866	
Superior Courts	55	6	8	81	2	18	5	2	..	1	29	...	...	10	...	7	7	10	361	
Total...	430	6	8	81	2	18	5	2	...	1	29	...	...	10	...	7	7	10	26,227	
Grand Total...	19849	1006	354	15,507	420	72	37	352	13	89	785	9	33	11	1	57	10	865	255964	

* Cases under Section 41 of Act XV of 1882.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8—(CIVIL.)

STATEMENT showing the Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Madras in the year 1884.

VALUE OF SUITS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.									Total Value of Suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of Suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—CIVIL COURTS.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	61,704	15,855	105	9	1	1	..	..	...	6,49,298	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	17,271	67,816	26,619	29,378	3,385	1,911	107	72	742	2,04,63,312	
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	164	263	75	34	...	...	...	...	...	19,160	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1	1	6	28	13	113	50	39	37	21,52,370	
Total...	79,140	83,935	26,805	29,449	3,399	2,025	157	111	779	2,32,84,140	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	1,376	1,687	544	394	24	7	...	...	5	1,87,672	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Total...	1,376	1,687	544	394	24	7	..	...	5	1,87,672	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Court	11,956	9,837	2,021	1,714	228	110	...	...	...	11,09,501	
Superior Courts	..	1	2	30	54	179	48	43	4	26,80,595	
Total..	11,956	9,838	2,023	1,744	282	289	48	43	4	37,90,096	
Grand Total...	92,372	95,460	29,372	31,587	3,705	2,321	205	154	788	2,72,61,908	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9—(CIVIL).

STATEMENT showing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Madras in the year 1884.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of Cases pending more than three Months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without Trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Village Courts	82,929	...	18,133	16,515	17,207	16,391	1,672	242	140	7,351	2,913	7,365	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	1,77,829	...	22,670	29,434	11,775	38,273	2,790	305	98	32,402	11,981	28,101	9,765	118	50	
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	567	...	34	62	145	150	...	...	...	67	33	76	15	15	9	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	440	...	61	51	11	22	...	9	...	88	59	199	114	213	164	
Total...	2,61,815	...	35,888	46,062	29,138	54,836	4,464	556	238	39,908	14,986	35,741	9,914	...	...	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	5,916	...	630	230	54	329	98	2	...	2,191	946	1,436	1,035	120	58	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	
Total ..	5,916	...	630	230	54	329	98	2	...	2,191	946	1,436	1,035	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court.	28,713	...	1,879	6,683	1,497	11,972	1	3	...	2,843	490	3,345	728	60	36	
Superior Courts	716	...	98	1	14	75	13	4	..	165	68	279	204	326	232	
Total...	29,429	...	1,977	6,684	1,511	12,047	14	7	...	3,008	558	3,623	932	...	...	
Grand Total ..	2,97,160	.	38,495	52,976	30,703	67,212	4,574	565	238	45,107	16,490	40,800	11,881	...	.	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9—(CIVIL).

STATEMENT showing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Madras in the year 1884.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL)

Class of Courts.	Total Number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.													Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three Months at the close of the year.	Average Duration of cases, contested and uncontested.	Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without Trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.								
				Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	2,49,994	...	14,403	6,422	17,582	1,64,918	9,983	57	11	20,496	11,757				4,365	256	7	
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	
District Courts	9,299	...	1,230	83	546	4,386	863	1	3	780	778				589	96	24	
Total...	2,59,293	...	15,633	6,505	18,163	1,69,304	10,846	58	14	21,276	12,535				4,954	352	...	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	2,224	...	481	97	104	1,130	143	...	...	37	61				171	33	32	
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	
Total...	2,224	...	481	97	104	1,130	143	...	...	37	61				171	33	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																		
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	4,147	...	630	114	511	2,697	47	16	5	35	14				78	...	9	
Superior Courts	1,826*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	* Of these 1,717 were disposed of.
Total...	5,973	...	630	114	511	2,697	47	16	5	35	14				78	...	...	
Grand Total ...	2,67,490	...	16,744	6,716	18,733	1,73,131	11,036	74	19	21,348	12,610				5,203	385	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10—(CIVIL).

STATEMENT showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Province of Madras in the year 1884.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD EX-PARTE.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from Original decrees.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	2,665	...	1	79	19	19	12	2	1,128	312	350	125	618	171	91	98	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	6,918	...	66	313	61	30	29	48	2,501	565	786	498	2,021	838	134	143	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total .	9,583	..	67	392	80	49	41	50	3,629	877	1,136	623	2,639	1,009	...	241	
B —REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from Orginal decrees.	326	...	...	4	2	...	1	1	110	57	24	29	98	66	343	25	
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from Appellate decrees.	1,736	...	49	105	111	4	9	8	661	96	139	111	443	183	215	27	
Total ..	2,062	...	49	109	113	4	10	9	771	153	163	140	541	249	...	52	
Grand Total ..	11,645	...	116	501	193	53	51	59	4,400	1,030	1,299	763	3,180	1,258	...	293	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10.—(CIVIL.)

STATEMENT showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Province of Madras in the year 1884.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of Courts.	Miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD EX-PARTE.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 551, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from original decrees.																	
A—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	11	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	71	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	573	...	74	30	65	2	16	6	182	19	101	15	63	3	55	...	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	584	...	75	32	65	2	16	7	186	19	104	15	63	3	...	...	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from Original orders.	215	...	17	4	11	...	3	8	81	11	16	14	50	15	179	1	
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from Appellate orders.	77	...	6	2	3	1	5	11	28	1	6	1	13	3	160	...	
Total...	292	...	23	6	14	1	8	19	109	12	22	15	63	18	...	...	
Grand Total...	876	...	98	38	79	3	24	26	295	31	126	30	126	21	...	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 11—(Civil).

STATEMENT showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Madras in the year 1884.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Applications for the execution of Decrees before the Courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF.				Pending at the end of the Year.	Number of Applications pending more than three Months at the close of the Year.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS.												
		By Transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of Process.	Without the issue of Process.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which Movable Property		On which Immovable Property			On which Possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.	Remarks.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 276.	Of Movables.	Of Immovables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																						
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	1,15,105	2,346	29,609	16,385	48,252	18,513	2,970	26,86,620	3,38,181	765	8,194	2,202	2,642	7,436	308	2,093	113	6,025	42	55	64,197	
Small Cause Courts (Cantt)	125	...	109	8	7	1	...	1,012	1,385	...	64	1	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	863	131	254	71	198	209	85	3,10,966	72,110	5	42	9	9	53	...	27	6	36	1	1	326	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	1,16,093	2,477	29,972	16,464	48,457	18,723	3,055	29,98,598	4,11,676	770	8,300	2,212	2,708	7,489	308	2,120	119	6,061	43	56	64,525	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts.	485	...	286	9	57	133	5	2,076	258	1	3	7	15	3	2	1	4	15	...	...	293	
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	485	...	286	9	57	133	5	2,076	258	1	3	7	15	3	2	1	4	15	...	...	293	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																						
Presidency Small Cause Court	14,914	296	3,901	675	6,429	3,613	1,383	84,386	68,711	460	769	564	557	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	8,622	
Superior Courts ...	298	23	92	11	42	130	...	...	...	10	16	...	1	15	...	3	...	19	...	...	81	
Total...	15,212	319	3,993	686	6,471	3,743	1,383	84,386	68,711	470	785	564	558	15	...	3	...	52	...	...	8,703	
Grand Total...	1,31,790	2,796	34,251	17,159	54,985	22,599	4,443	30,85,060	4,80,645	1,241	9,088	2,783	3,281	7,507	310	2,124	123	6,128	43	56	73,521	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 12—(CIVIL).

STATEMENT showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882 in the Province of Madras in the year 1884.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.								Number of Insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of Insolvents' Estates in the hands of Receivers in which Proceedings were finally closed during the year.	AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED.		Remarks.
	Total Number for Hearing.	Transferred to another Province, Withdrawn, &c.	GRANTED..		REJECTED.										
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal Proceedings under Section 350 not being taken.	Sentence of Imprisonment being passed under Section 350.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the Year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the Year.	Disbursed during the Year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	694	235	16	137	142	5	1	158	10	4	73,044	3,340	3,143	2,208	
Chief Courts of Districts	10	5	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	2,109	940	940	940	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	704	240	16	138	144	5	1	160	10	4	75,153	4,280	4,083	3,148	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 13—(Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing Use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of Madras in the year 1884.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average Number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Number of Cases tried with Assessors.	JURY TRIALS.					ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the Verdict.		Number of Persons the Verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of Cases in which Judge differed from		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officers specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors ... 2	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	

* The Criminal part of this statement will be found in the Appendix to the Report on Criminal Justice for 1884.

APPENDIX.

II.—Special Statements.

A 1.

STATEMENT showing the number of Revenue suits instituted, disposed of and pending, and of petitions disposed of in the Revenue Courts in 1884.

REVENUE COURTS	Summary suits under the Rent Recovery Act				Petitions disposed of.		Remarks
	Instituted.	Disposed of. Total.	Disposed of. After Contest. *	Pending.	Execution.	Miscellaneous.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Anantapur ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	* Cases decided on oath or by arbitration are excluded from this head in statements A1 to A4.
Arcot (North) ..	224	136	49	106	5	...	
Do. (South) ...	31	29	6	39	...	...	
Bellary ...	1	1	...	...	..	...	
Canara (South) ...	8	7	5	2	6	182	
Chingleput ...	844	934	778	253	14	1,245	
Coimbatore ...	156	160	37	1	6	41	
Cuddapah	3	11	1	...	...	1	
Ganjam . .	184	192	136	12	16	13	
Godavari ...	187	232	135	26	32	500	
Kistna ...	40	59	46	9	4	...	
Kurnool ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Madura ...	414	328	218	130	14	9	
Malabar (North) ...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	
Do. (South) ...	12	12	...	...	7	...	
Nellore ...	88	95	52	4	4	...	
Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salem ...	366	331	226	133	87	1	
Tanjore (North) ...	48	19	7	...	...	29	
Do. (South) . .	687	1,276	1,039	508	111	30	
Tinnevelly ...	365	405	266	81	47	1	
Trichinopoly .	85	79	37	15	17	..	
Vizagapatam ...	198	173	98	57	43	1	
Total ..	3,937	4,480	3,137	1,436	413	2,053	

A 2.

STATEMENT showing the number of ordinary suits and small causes instituted, disposed of and pending, and of petitions disposed of in the Courts of District Munsifs in 1884.

DISTRICT MUNSIFS' COURTS.		ORDINARY SUITS.				SMALL CAUSES.				PETITIONS DISPOSED OF.		REMARKS.
		Instituted.	Disposed of. Total.	Disposed of. After Contest.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of. Total.	Disposed of. After Contest.	Pending.	Executions.	Miscellaneous.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North Arcot.	Vellore ...	959	902	331	178	813	730	148	127	1,076	2,678	
	Sholinghur ..	818	772	200	130	408	384	54	37	772	957	
	Tirupati ...	527	530	147	77	443	431	77	20	1,521	1,103	
	Chittoor ...	410	396	142	95	215	275	64	11	488	440	
	Arni	560	599	310	155	392	448	132	19	600	1,981	
	Arni Addl. ...	17	284	237	5	38	42	10	..	44	417	
	Total	3,291	3,643	1,367	640	2,309	2,310	485	214	4,501	7,776	
South Arcot.	Cuddalore ...	984	947	277	132	941	937	205	62	1,785	1,724	
	Chidambaram ...	786	683	262	327	450	444	117	40	1,172	2,457	
	Villupuram ...	795	834	207	310	919	944	141	80	1,180	2,149	
	Vriddhachalam...	668	687	177	116	382	390	69	29	689	1,987	
	Tirukoilur ...	547	459	146	170	406	487	118	35	315	1,184	
	Total..	3,780	3,610	1,129	1,054	3,159	3,202	650	246	5,141	9,501	
Bellary.	Bellary ...	209	316	109	96	416	429	91	44	912	1,530	
	Penukonda ..	412	530	200	52	192	227	47	13	974	1,208	
	Narsindavarkeral.	330	341	117	95	63	69	6	4	270	1,106	
	Gooti ...	539	585	173	75	350	377	77	27	992	699	
	Adoni ...	84	105	16	27	42	41	1	12	151	199	
	Total..	1,664	1,877	624	345	1,063	1,153	222	100	3,299	4,751	
Canara (South).	Mangalore ...	346	330	185	177	636	661	161	53	1,050	2,113	
	Kasaragod ...	354	368	173	137	279	278	57	16	613	1,393	
	Udipi .	530	487	219	107	443	430	101	58	994	1,877	
	Kundapur ...	605	541	190	183	563	555	130	50	1,004	1,969	
	Puttur .	529	578	269	149	278	319	109	17	654	2,314	
	Karkal ...	296	340	189	86	223	243	54	19	434	1,018	
	Total...	2,660	2,644	1,225	899	2,422	2,486	596	213	4,749	10,684	
Chingleput.	Chingleput ..	819	772	297	426	345	364	106	32	1,472	2,324	
	Poonamallee ..	764	660	256	605	587	617	92	45	1,336	2,026	
	Tiruvallur ...	653	785	252	199	513	510	75	50	970	1,474	
	Total ..	2,236	2,217	805	1,230	1,445	1,491	273	127	3,778	5,824	
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore ...	1,104	955	285	846	587	606	80	62	1,109	1,642	
	Udamalpet ..	705	674	205	98	270	272	56	8	884	2,185	
	Erode ..	911	886	211	256	394	404	62	44	1,124	1,879	
	Karur ..	594	569	160	152	307	298	45	27	758	1,273	
	Kollegal ...	210	180	24	48	90	93	7	4	255	320	
	Gudalur ...	74	75	17	30	90	95	17	23	41	82	
	Total...	3,598	3,328	902	930	1,738	1,768	267	172	4,009	7,340	

A 2.

STATEMENT showing the number of ordinary suits and small causes instituted, disposed of and pending, and of petitions disposed of in the Courts of District Munsifs in 1884.—(*contd.*)

DISTRICT MUNSIFS' COURTS.		ORDINARY SUITS.				SMALL CAUSES.				PETITIONS DISPOSED OF.		REMARKS.
		Instituted.	Disposed of		Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of		Pending.	Execution.	Miscellaneous.	
			Total.	After Contest.			Total.	After Contest.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cuddapah.	Cuddapah ..	545	560	188	28	429	444	101	5	791	1,558	
	Nundalur ...	327	339	99	64	340	349	50	33	627	1,196	
	Proddatur ...	463	465	184	56	551	587	96	50	1,753	1,762	
	Madanapalle ...	326	294	139	86	212	184	41	40	419	637	
	Payalpad ...	52	57	24	...	45	57	13	...	85	152	
	Kadiri ...	51	60	28	...	30	42	5	...	149	211	
	Budvel ...	71	76	19	...	101	103	25	...	246	249	
	Total..	1,835	1,851	681	234	1,717	1,766	331	128	4,070	5,785	
Ganjam.	Berhampore ...	954	1,047	279	204	958	1,071	163	93	1,310	1,669	
	Chicacole ...	345	382	181	60	315	321	74	23	1,036	1,495	
	Aska ...	829	815	272	165	945	872	178	123	870	2,107	
	Tekkali ...	628	657	293	166	565	538	277	78	1,077	2,578	
	Total...	2,756	2,901	1,025	595	2,783	2,802	692	317	4,293	7,849	
Godavari.	Rajahmundry ..	790	836	341	368	611	647	111	84	1,857	3,471	
	Cocanada ..	337	405	199	246	638	664	153	76	1,322	2,549	
	Peddapuram. ...	265	254	130	55	668	641	184	70	1,516	1,604	
	Amalapuram ..	795	915	408	430	687	687	174	75	2,235	5,240	
	Narsapur ...	700	756	229	529	515	541	146	35	1,625	2,931	
	Ellore ...	343	569	228	228	500	520	81	34	1,090	2,631	
	Tanuku ...	489	812	311	391	444	469	97	30	1,187	2,096	
	Total..	3,719	4,547	1,846	2,247	4,063	4,160	896	404	10,832	20,528	
Kistna.	Guntur ..	668	722	245	242	502	525	105	34	1,109	1,648	
	Bapatla ..	796	794	220	246	656	639	100	88	1,459	2,012	
	Karempudi ...	509	496	191	191	340	342	75	59	830	1,102	
	Masulipatam ...	1,003	1,009	271	233	1,394	1,507	198	87	2,520	2,826	
	Bezvada ...	547	570	147	276	972	988	152	197	1,390	4,617	
	Total..	3,523	3,591	1,074	1,188	3,864	3,951	625	465	7,308	12,205	
Kurnool.	Kurnool ...	335	321	106	57	219	214	47	18	425	827	
	Nandyal ..	465	396	98	221	295	318	58	52	749	1,685	
	Kumbum ...	308	308	91	49	311	306	41	36	444	567	
	Total ..	1,108	1,025	295	327	825	838	146	106	1,618	3,079	
Madura.	Madura ...	601	521	239	125	1,312	1,293	304	70	1,774	2,570	
	Tirumangalam ...	918	915	461	116	570	608	128	3	1,882	2,676	
	Sivaganga ...	463	450	139	104	733	776	147	59	2,223	3,164	
	Paramakudi ..	888	830	258	204	589	652	76	34	2,065	4,810	
	Dindigul ...	724	675	209	238	733	746	107	62	1,180	2,672	
	Addl. Munsifs ...	57	472	295	260	38	37	8	....	15	816	
	Total...	3,651	3,853	1,601	1,107	3,975	4,112	770	228	9,239	16,724	
Malabar (North.)	Tellicherry ...	536	533	295	173	1,723	1,804	411	49	1,912	3,275	
	Kavvayi ...	506	511	204	106	1,024	1,019	241	46	1,702	2,445	
	Badagara ...	631	698	380	104	1,346	1,351	282	58	2,337	3,628	
	Payned ...	569	649	360	155	950	934	186	63	2,186	3,034	
	Cannanore ...	550	553	239	165	1,115	1,120	230	45	1,187	2,504	
	Nadápuram ...	572	520	272	204	1,399	1,392	278	77	1,064	2,626	
	Total...	3,364	3,464	1,759	907	7,557	7,620	1,638	338	10,388	16,112	

A 2.

STATEMENT showing the number of ordinary suits and small causes instituted, disposed of and pending, and of petitions disposed of in the Courts of District Munsifs in 1884.—(*contd.*)

	DISTRICT MUNSIFS' COURTS.	ORDINARY SUITS.				SMALL CAUSES.				PETITIONS DISPOSED OF.		REMARKS.
		Instituted.	Disposed of. Total.	Disposed of. After Contest.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of. Total.	Disposed of. After Contest.	Pending.	Execution.	Miscellaneous.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Malabar (South.)	Calicut ...	789	762	438	234	1,646	1,698	451	72	3,255	3,153	
	Chavakad ...	750	649	261	301	604	676	154	10	1,479	1,807	
	Ernad ...	719	734	377	83	284	301	103	7	986	1,872	
	Palghat ...	583	605	276	161	1,286	1,280	268	24	2,432	2,324	
	Shernad ...	834	874	401	145	670	648	105	46	1,608	2,088	
	Betutnad ...	550	606	277	194	710	739	131	20	1,582	1,748	
	Kutnad ...	706	565	227	392	498	478	125	63	1,349	1,499	
	Nedunganad ...	420	525	215	109	514	526	152	40	877	1,780	
	Angadipuram ...	617	526	241	197	369	359	95	14	751	1,780	
	Temalpuram ...	405	625	297	149	1,118	1,084	221	63	1,450	2,423	
	Vayitri ...	261	232	63	127	153	170	41	8	475	894	
	Anjengo ...	14	11	3	3	12	12	2	...	9	88	
	Total..	6,738	6,734	3,076	2,095	7,814	7,961	1,848	386	16,253	21,556	
Nellore.	Nellore ..	1,101	1,000	407	282	914	887	206	86	1,699	2,152	
	Ongole ...	950	949	305	420	612	617	98	61	1,534	2,228	
	Kavali ...	777	660	141	274	437	425	53	58	1,094	1,455	
	Total ..	2,828	2,609	853	976	1,963	1,929	357	205	4,327	5,835	
Salem.	Salem ...	1,033	1,048	190	299	699	730	85	61	1,573	3,027	
	Namakal ...	628	705	171	132	387	383	54	18	770	2,169	
	Tirupatur ...	671	546	143	228	512	507	88	80	1,099	1,848	
	Kristnagiri ...	512	451	91	163	265	284	19	23	900	1,790	
	Hosur ...	10	32	15	...	14	23	2	...	41	85	
	Dharmapuri ...	44	48	6	...	24	34	3	...	362	296	
	Total...	2,898	2,830	616	822	1,901	1,941	253	182	4,745	8,715	
Tanjore.	Negapatam ..	394	363	137	146	730	722	132	62	900	2,807	
	Mayavaram ...	435	402	109	96	1,052	1,021	219	85	1,149	1,910	
	Tiruvarur ...	471	495	152	117	910	897	206	78	1,174	1,430	
	Shiyali ...	310	279	85	84	610	641	148	24	858	1,892	
	Tirutturaipundi	370	446	144	30	567	600	92	27	906	1,582	
	Tanjore ...	517	539	202	138	1,097	1,165	247	58	1,554	3,317	
	Kumbahkonum ...	434	416	128	187	1,302	1,388	228	146	1,471	2,872	
	Pattukotta ...	740	608	220	99	500	583	135	33	1,330	4,015	
	Valangiman ...	433	415	162	192	944	982	210	35	1,280	1,870	
	Mannargudi ...	481	489	143	129	1,137	1,173	181	55	1,706	3,868	
	Tiruvadi ..	517	454	143	229	753	724	91	102	1,253	2,392	
	Tranquebar ...	38	48	9	...	66	64	5	...	110	346	
	Tanjore Addl. ...	7	22	7	...	14	80	39	...	37	113	
	Total...	5,150	5,066	1,641	1,447	9,772	10,040	1,933	705	13,737	28,414	
Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly ...	407	465	174	315	592	636	95	79	497	2,546	
	Srivilliputur ...	637	598	225	432	303	325	94	26	887	3,430	
	Ambasamudram...	647	614	220	293	1,220	1,203	207	39	997	3,471	
	Srivikantham ..	647	591	250	235	1,586	1,554	253	121	908	3,137	
	Tuticorin ...	656	575	239	280	769	832	190	31	852	2,035	
	Total...	2,994	2,843	1,108	1,555	4,470	4,550	838	296	4,091	14,619	

A 2.

STATEMENT showing the number of ordinary suits and small causes instituted, disposed of and pending, and of petitions disposed of in the Courts of District Munsifs in 1884.—(*concluded.*)

	DISTRICT MUNSIFS' COURTS.	ORDINARY SUITS.				SMALL CAUSES.				PETITIONS DISPOSED OF.		REMARKS.
		Instituted.	Disposed of. Total.	Disposed of. After Contest.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of. Total.	Disposed of. After Contest.	Pending.	Execution.	Miscellaneous.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	950	870	265	301	872	859	234	135	1,425	2,375	
	Ariyalur ...	771	829	152	203	546	600	81	19	666	1,557	
	Kulittalai ...	761	785	222	128	538	555	82	25	887	1,239	
	Trichinopoly Addl.	603	691	201	138	409	447	94	27	763	2,085	
	Total...	3,085	3,175	840	860	2,365	2,461	491	206	3,741	7,256	
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam ...	1,067	976	254	190	936	945	153	15	1,707	1,983	
	Bimlipatam ...	362	398	148	65	472	497	118	52	498	1,060	
	Rayavaram ...	570	600	307	107	642	685	188	59	1,348	2,572	
	Vizianagaram ...	585	465	159	203	609	548	135	118	569	592	
	Razam	628	623	291	143	759	759	195	40	1,037	1,434	
	Parvatipur ...	336	323	128	54	352	346	65	30	464	1,050	
	Total...	3,548	3,385	1,287	762	3,770	3,730	849	323	5,663	8,691	

A 3.

STATEMENT showing the number of ordinary suits, appeals and small causes, instituted, disposed of and pending, and of petitions disposed of in the Subordinate Judges' Courts (excluding Courts of Assistant Agents) in 1884.

SUBORDINATE JUDGES' COURTS.	ORDINARY AND SUMMARY SUITS.				APPEALS.				SMALL CAUSES.				PETITIONS DISPOSED OF.		REMARKS
	Instituted.	Disposed of.		Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.		Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.		Pending.	Execution.	Miscellaneous.	
		Total.	After Contest.			Total.	After contest.			Total.	After contest.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Arcot, South (Cuddalore) ..	4	10	5	...	...	48	44	...	264	369	118	...	432	346	
Bellary (Tadpatri.) { Bellary side	21	40	25	7	...	69	65	...	793	853	181	74	594	793	
Cuddapah side ..	1	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	229	284	38	44	21	74	
Canara, South (Mangalore) ...	36	45	22	7	...	234	211	37	394	469	158	57	177	812	
Godavari { Cocanada ...	19	12	8	16	87	184	165	56	678	533	156	262	598	1,084	
Ellore .	5	2	...	3	...	36	29	29	545	369	60	177	32	200	
Madura { East .	41	46	33	24	..	153	144	62	614	652	154	66	1,182	1,310	
West ...	28	29	21	42	...	156	150	51	847	1,033	378	206	1,114	1,793	
Malabar, North (Tellicherry).	39	65	40	29	...	208	201	117	1,344	1,390	463	76	1,063	1,881	
Malabar, South { Calicut	50	45	25	31	...	309	301	100	761	723	237	80	530	1,577	
Cochin	74	75	35	14	...	4	4	1	225	225	64	13	258	491	
Palghat	39	38	30	14	..	349	321	14	1,030	950	326	96	286	956	
Nilgiris (Ootacamund) ...	106	111	53	58	...	.	.	...	420	377	93	78	385	306	
Tanjore { Negapatam ..	75	87	48	37	...	16	13	7	1,791	1,857	457	195	1,835	3,854	
Kumbakonam .	32	39	19	17	...	30	27	17	1,167	1,053	182	316	1,127	1,966	
Tanjore ..	32	95	65	41	..	81	76	4	963	993	249	95	1,243	1,367	
Tinnevelly	41	55	41	61	...	163	147	120	821	966	267	137	614	1,450	
Total ..	643	795	471	402	87	2,040	1,896	615	12,886	13,096	3,581	1,972	11,790	20,260	

A 4.

STATEMENT showing the number of suits and appeals instituted, disposed of and pending, and of petitions and Criminal Cases disposed of in the District Courts (excluding the Agency Courts) in 1884.

DISTRICT COURTS.	CIVIL.										CRIMINAL.		
	ORDINARY AND SUMMARY SUITS.				APPEALS.				PETITIONS DISPOSED OF.				
	Instituted.	Disposed of.		Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.		Pending.	Execution.	Miscellaneous.	Trials.	Appeals & Revision Cases.	REMARKS.
		Total.	After contest.			Total.	After contest.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Arcot (North) ...	28	33	14	10	193	195	144	100	79	325	50	30	
Do. (South) ...	5	5	1	8	247	157	139	80	20	254	50	42	
Bellary	21	18	17	4	184	143	125	30	11	207	65	47	
Canara (South) ...	3	3	2	5	379	232	211	83	14	468	32	19	
Chingleput	24	17	4	18	403	201	213	183	58	291	44	21	
Coimbatore	22	18	5	9	250	272	203	50	36	208	61	31	
Cuddapah	11	14	9	4	105	240	195	...	37	349	55	42	
Ganjam	27	24	10	16	175	164	141	72	28	291	29	22	
Godavari	23	36	20	10	335	221	209	95	75	640	37	38	
Kistna	13	15	3	12	227	221	188	218	64	350	29	36	
Kurnool	4	4	2	5	50	47	45	16	18	70	45	7	
Madura	5	4	2	3	567	203	237	80	15	640	69	40	
Malabar (North) ...	...	...	...	...	608	294	288	159	1	498	25	27	
Do. (South) ...	1	3	2	4	981	455	442	84	19	439	60	82	
Nellore	14	22	16	11	186	308	283	47	59	397	19	33	
Salem	18	10	3	22	262	210	190	220	36	592	67	32	
Tanjore (North) ...	...	8	2	...	105	113	95	...	13	226	25	12	
Do. (South) .	1	7	3	...	521	418	383	63	14	705	37	25	
Tinnevelly	3	6	2	11	388	222	168	144	22	590	71	50	
Trichinopoly ...	26	24	14	20	170	195	136	172	86	568	49	25	
Vizagapatam ...	29	18	13	20	332	259	240	106	71	606	43	45	
Total...	278	289	144	198	6,751	4,890	4,330	2,020	771	8,704	968	701	

B 1.

STATEMENT showing the nature of suits instituted before the Revenue Courts in the year 1884.

REVENUE COURTS.	Suits relating to distraint.	Suits for damages for extortion.	Suits for pottahs or Muchilikas.	Suits relating to ejectment.	Other Suits.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arcot (North)	165	17	42	...	...	224
Do (South)	2	...	26	...	3	31
Bellary	...	...	...	...	1	1
Canara (South)	6	...	...	2	...	8
Chingleput	116	...	728	...	...	844
Coimbatore	14	...	140	2	...	156
Cuddapah	1	...	2	...	...	3
Ganjam	47	14	110	13	...	184
Godavari	47	...	120	13	7	187
Kistna	20	...	19	1	...	40
Kurnool	1	...	...	...	...	1
Madura	142	6	266	...	...	414
Malabar (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (South)	...	...	...	...	12	12
Nellore	72	6	4	...	1	83
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	139	...	199	...	28	366
Tanjore (North)	3	...	41	3	1	48
Do. (South)	12	...	673	2	...	687
Tinnevelly	65	...	298	...	2	365
Trichinopoly	23	9	52	...	1	85
Vizagapatam	35	5	137	20	1	198
Total...	910	57	2,857	56	57	3,937

B 2.

STATEMENT showing the nature of suits instituted before the District Munsifs' Courts of each District in the year 1884.

DISTRICT MUNSIFS' COURTS.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVABLE PROPERTY.		TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.								Grand Total.
	Small Causes.	Ordinary.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits for partition.	Suits for specific performance of contracts.	Suits relating to religious endowments, religion and caste.	Suits relating to marriage.	Other suits.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arcot (North) .	2,309	1,416	837	893	37	23	3	2	75	1,875	5,600
Do (South) ...	3,159	799	569	2,239	60	50	...	6	57	2,981	6,939
Bellary ..	1,063	894	365	300	16	6	...	8	75	770	2,727
Canara (South) ..	2,422	1,454	809	174	39	5	23	...	156	1,206	5,082
Chingleput ..	1,445	1,055	842	219	23	4	3	6	84	1,181	3,681
Coimbatore .	1,738	1,970	949	551	39	19	1	1	68	1,028	5,336
Cuddapah ...	1,717	1,360	239	177	2	8	2	...	47	475	3,552
Ganjam .	2,783	1,697	753	162	46	21	13	3	42	1,059	5,539
Godavari ..	4,063	1,660	1,066	589	39	49	3	3	310	2,059	7,782
Kistna ...	3,864	2,647	400	309	31	24	...	3	109	876	7,387
Kurnool ..	825	723	141	212	3	2	. .	2	25	385	1,933
Madura ..	3,975	1,212	1,120	1,058	32	3	2	3	221	2,439	7,626
Malabar (North) ...	7,557	86	2,406	701	13	4	...	3	151	3,278	10,921
Do. (South) ...	7,814	1,708	4,002	597	107	8	3	21	292	5,030	14,552
Nellore ...	1,963	1,855	369	502	19	13	2	9	59	973	4,791
Salem ...	1,901	1,184	1,453	100	26	11	...	1	123	1,714	4,799
Tanjore (North) ..	2,830	93	588	673	26	5	...	1	40	1,333	4,256
Do. (South) ...	6,942	213	777	2,590	48	14	...	3	79	3,511	10,666
Tinnevelly .	4,470	252	592	1,757	44	44	2	5	298	2,742	7,464
Trichinopoly ..	2,365	1,343	374	1,271	20	12	2	3	60	1,742	5,450
Vizagapatam ..	3,770	2,025	562	143	30	11	2	6	169	923	7,318
Total ..	68,975	26,246	19,213	15,242	700	336	60	89	2,540	38,180	133,401

B 3.

Statement showing the nature of suits instituted before the Subordinate Judges' Courts in the year 1884.

SUB-COURTS.	Suits for money or movable property.		TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.								Grand Total.
	Small Causes.	Ordinary.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits for partition.	Suits for specific performance of contracts.	Suits relating to religious endowments, religion and caste.	Suits relating to marriage.	Other suits.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arcot, South (Cuddalore)	264	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	268
Bellary (Tadpatri) — Bellary side	793	15	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	6	814
Bellary (Tadpatri) — Cuddapah side	229	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	230
Canara, South (Mangalore.)	394	15	3	10	6	..	...	...	2	21	430
Godavari — Cocanada ...	678	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	697
Godavari — Ellore ...	545	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	550
Madura — East ...	614	26	4	...	1	...	...	...	10	15	655
Madura — West ...	847	9	12	1	2	1	...	...	3	19	875
Malabar, North (Tellicherry)	1,344	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	12	27	1,383
Malabar, South — Calicut ...	761	31	6	3	...	...	...	...	10	19	811
Malabar, South — Cochin ..	225	20	46	3	3	...	...	...	2	54	299
Malabar, South — Palghat ...	1,030	5	9	8	4	...	1	...	12	34	1,069
Nilgiris (Ootacamund) .	420	60	10	20	1	5	...	...	10	46	526
Tanjore — Negapatam ...	1,791	12	6	37	5	...	...	...	15	63	1,866
Tanjore — Kumbakonum..	1,167	2	3	20	4	...	...	...	3	30	1,199
Tanjore — Tanjore ...	963	3	3	16	3	1	...	...	6	29	995
Tinnevelly ...	821	14	3	15	3	...	1	..	5	27	862
Total...	12,886	239	129	138	34	7	2	...	94	404	13,529

B 4.

STATEMENT showing the nature of suits instituted before the District Judges' Courts in the year 1884.

DISTRICT COURTS.	Suits for money or movable property.	TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.								Grand Total.
		Suits for immovable property.	Suits to declare & establish rights to real property including pre-emption, &c.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to religious endowments, religion and caste.	Suits relating to marriage.	Suits for specific performance of contracts.	Other suits.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Arcot (North) ...	9	...	7	3	...	...	...	9	19	28
Do. (South) ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	5
Bellary ..	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	18	21
Canara (South) ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	3
Chingleput ..	4	2	10	1	...	...	...	7	20	24
Coimbatore ...	8	2	3	3	..	1	...	5	14	22
Cuddapah ...	2	2	3	...	...	...	..	4	9	11
Ganjam ..	11	6	...	3	...	...	1	6	16	27
Godavari ...	8	1	...	...	...	...	2	12	15	23
Kistna ..	4	...	2	1	...	1	...	5	9	13
Kurnool ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	4
Madura ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	5	5
Malabar (North) ..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (South)	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Nellore ..	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	5	11	14
Salem ...	5	2	3	2	...	...	...	6	13	18
Tanjore (North) ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (South) ...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	1
Tinnevelly ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3
Trichinopoly ..	5	6	9	1	...	...	...	5	21	26
Vizagapatam ..	3	3	4	5	...	...	...	9	21	29
Total ...	72	29	45	22	3	3	3	101	206	278

B 5.

STATEMENT showing the nature of Appeals instituted before the Appellate Courts of each District in the year 1884.

APPELLATE COURTS.	APPEALS FROM			
	Suits relating to money or movable property.	Suits under the Rent Recovery Act.	Title and other suits.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
Arcot (North)	41	11	146	198
Do. (South)	17	1	229	247
Bellary	77	...	107	184
Canara (South)	123	1	255	379
Chingleput	43	216	145	403
Coimbatore	68	2	180	250
Cuddapah	69	1	95	165
Ganjam	58	18	99	175
Godavari	134	11	287	422
Kistna	90	29	108	227
Kurnool	25	...	34	59
Madura	83	76	408	567
Malabar (North)	38	...	570	608
Do. (South)	319	c ...	662	981
Nellore	86	...	100	186
Salem	63	91	108	262
Tanjore (North)	15	1	89	105
Do. (South)	81	187	303	521
Tinnevelly	29	93	266	388
Trichinopoly	73	6	100	179
Vizagapatam	125	13	194	332
Total, ...	1,596	757	4,485	6,838

C 1.

STATEMENT showing the value of suits instituted before the Revenue Courts in the year 1884.

REVENUE COURTS.	Not exceeding Rupees						Total.		Not estimable in money.	Grand Total.
	10.	50.	100.	500.	1,000.	2,500.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Value.	No.	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arcot (North) ...	68	121	21	14	...	...	224	6,747	...	224
Do. (South) ...	6	22	1	1	...	1	31	1,970	...	31
Bellary ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	22	...	1
Canara (South) ..	1	1	3	3	...	...	8	1,043	...	8
Chinglepat ...	330	351	115	45	1	2	844	29,962	...	844
Coimbatore ...	51	74	16	15	...	...	156	5,737	...	156
Cuddapah ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	63	...	3
Ganjam ...	11	47	49	66	9	2	184	28,300	...	184
Godavari ...	16	78	43	45	3	...	185	15,603	2	187
Kistna ...	3	13	16	7	1	...	40	3,432	...	40
Kurnool ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	100	...	1
Madura ...	96	212	67	37	2	...	414	13,403	...	414
Malabar (North) ..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (South) ...	1	3	3	5	...	...	12	1,156	...	12
Nellore ...	14	51	12	4	...	...	81	2,880	2	83
Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	84	211	46	22	3	...	366	15,058	...	366
Tanjore (North) ...	27	6	6	9	1	...	48	2,757	...	48
Do. (South) ...	348	221	58	55	3	2	687	26,048	...	687
Tinnevelly ...	158	142	31	34	...	...	365	14,235	...	365
Trichinopoly ...	44	34	4	2	...	...	84	1,492	1	85
Vizagapatam ...	18	96	52	31	1	...	198	12,662	...	198
Total...	1,276	1,687	544	394	24	7	3,932	1,87,672	5	3,937

C 2.

STATEMENT showing the value of ordinary suits and small causes instituted before the District Munsifs' Courts in each District in the year 1884.

DISTRICT MUNSIFS' COURTS.	ORDINARY AND SUMMARY SUITS.										SMALL CAUSES.				REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rupees						Total.		Not estimable in money.	Grand Total.	Not exceeding Re.		Total.		
	10.	50.	100.	500.	1,000.	2,500.					10.	50.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Value.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Arcot (North)	86	598	1,217	1,187	125	47	3,260	4,95,646	31	3,291	528	1,781	2,309	50,325	
Do. (South)	175	1,103	1,129	1,162	150	55	3,774	5,33,226	6	3,780	702	2,457	3,159	73,115	
Bellary	28	208	568	659	116	47	1,626	3,56,431	38	1,664	72	991	1,063	30,276	
Canara (South)	47	332	890	1,041	200	113	2,623	5,92,626	37	2,660	373	2,049	2,422	61,431	
Chingleput	77	463	768	803	70	34	2,215	3,20,767	21	2,236	369	1,076	1,445	30,902	
Coimbatore	50	436	1,223	1,523	159	83	3,534	6,70,708	64	3,598	245	1,493	1,738	44,145	
Cuddapah	33	167	794	725	62	29	1,810	2,84,606	25	1,835	173	1,544	1,717	46,421	
Ganjam	39	431	1,105	1,029	84	43	2,731	4,28,255	25	2,756	492	2,291	2,783	65,012	
Godavari	118	526	1,041	1,527	263	110	3,585	7,52,633	134	3,719	517	3,546	4,063	1,12,602	
Kistna	95	494	1,449	1,276	98	46	3,458	4,65,189	65	3,523	806	3,058	3,864	85,249	
Kurnool	11	124	477	433	41	16	1,102	1,79,781	6	1,108	78	747	825	21,086	
Madura	230	955	914	1,125	273	111	3,608	6,67,272	43	3,651	838	3,137	3,975	1,08,933	
Malabar (North)	309	1,311	735	752	145	64	3,316	4,45,769	48	3,364	2,234	5,323	7,557	1,59,626	
Do. (South)	390	1,807	1,872	2,078	377	180	6,704	11,69,060	34	6,738	1,666	6,148	7,814	1,80,890	
Nellore	86	362	1,046	1,138	105	63	2,800	4,91,256	28	2,828	306	1,657	1,963	48,472	
Salem	93	584	1,026	1,025	86	42	2,856	4,20,146	42	2,898	328	1,573	1,901	45,317	
Tanjore (North)	66	321	276	497	163	83	1,426	3,95,011	...	1,426	539	2,291	2,830	69,563	
Do. (South)	168	1,085	752	1,312	317	187	3,721	8,76,948	3	3,724	1,666	5,276	6,942	1,56,126	
Tinnevelly	196	811	735	925	189	78	2,934	5,35,236	60	2,994	1,458	3,012	4,470	88,820	
Trichinopoly	122	583	1,100	1,077	141	58	3,081	5,08,183	4	3,085	498	1,867	2,365	58,061	
Vizagapatam	146	344	1,540	1,253	160	85	3,528	6,23,390	20	3,548	748	3,022	3,770	86,903	
Total...	2,565	13,045	20,717	22,447	3,344	1,574	63,692	1,13,07,089	734	64,426	14,636	54,339	68,975	16,28,275	

C 3.

STATEMENT showing the value of ordinary suits and small causes instituted before the Subordinate Judges' Courts in the year 1884.

SUB-COURTS.	ORDINARY AND SUMMARY SUITS.														SMALL CAUSES.						REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rupees.										Total.		Not estimable in money.	Grand Total.	Not exceeding Rupees.				Total.		
	10.	50.	100.	500.	1,000.	2,500.	5,000.	10,000.	1,00,000.	Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.					10.	50.	100.	500.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	N	No.	No.	Value.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Arcot (S.), Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	4	24,271	...	4	...	...	129	135	264	Rs. 38,368	
Bellary (Tadpatri) { Bellary Side.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	6	...	21	2,20,291	...	21	...	...	346	447	793	1,12,866	
Bellary (Tadpatri) { Cuddapah Side.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6,578	...	1	...	...	83	146	229	36,267	
Canara (S.), Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	8	1	36	4,88,125	...	36	...	...	162	232	394	60,751	
Godavari { Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	1	2	18	4,49,576	1	19	...	...	306	372	678	1,01,771	
Godavari { Ellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	48,792	...	5	...	...	242	303	545	83,553	
Madura { East	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	9	11	...	41	3,87,031	...	41	...	...	280	334	614	95,101	
Madura { West	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	5	...	28	2,04,337	...	28	...	...	412	435	847	1,20,507	
Malabar (N.), Tellicherry .	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	8	1	...	39	1,68,414	...	39	...	...	669	675	1,344	1,82,363	
Malabar S. { Calicut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	11	2	...	50	2,19,015	...	50	...	...	325	436	761	1,13,588	
Malabar S. { Cochin ...	2	20	7	25	12	4	2	...	...	...	72	26,171	2	74	26	104	48	47	225	14,957	
Malabar S. { Palghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	8	2	...	39	1,91,596	...	39	...	...	437	593	1,030	1,49,532	
Coimbatore (Ootacamund)	...	...	...	33	27	27	10	6	2	1	106	4,14,893	...	106	13	152	94	161	420	46,850	
Tanjore. { Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	15	14	1	75	8,72,374	...	75	...	...	884	907	1,791	2,57,580	
Tanjore. { Kumbakonum..	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	6	3	...	32	1,46,234	...	32	...	...	565	602	1,167	1,61,815	
Tanjore. { Tanjore ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	6	4	1	32	3,53,300	...	32	...	...	472	491	963	1,32,210	
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	14	5	1	41	15,40,544	...	41	...	...	354	467	821	1,23,509	
Total...	2	20	8	58	39	32	302	107	65	7	640	57,60,544	3	643	39	256	5,806	6,783	12,886	18,31,588	

C 4.

STATEMENT showing the value of suits instituted before the District Judges' Courts in the year 1884.

DISTRICT COURTS.	ORDINARY AND SUMMARY SUITS.													REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rupees										Total.		Not estimable in money.	Grand Total.	
	10.	50.	100.	500.	1,000.	2,500.	5,000.	10,000.	1,00,000.	Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Value.	No.	No.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
												Rs.			
Arcot (North) ...	...	...	...	3	2	...	8	4	8	1	26	6,73,923	2	28	
Do. (South) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	5	25,981	...	5	
Bellary ...	...	1	1	12	3	...	2	1	..	...	20	18,242	1	21	
Canara (South) ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	15,140	...	3	
Chingleput ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	9	4	5	...	20	2,49,670	4	24	
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	2	1	...	15	1	1	...	20	74,082	2	22	
Cuddapah ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	8	60,164	3	11	
Ganjam ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	6	6	...	27	2,00,340	..	27	
Godavari ...	...	...	1	4	1	...	6	6	...	...	18	63,774	5	23	
Kistna ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	2	...	1	11	1,66,286	2	13	
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	10,610	...	4	
Madura ...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	2,927	1	5	
Malabar (North)..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. (South)..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	...	1	
Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	1	...	11	67,075	3	14	
Salem... ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	6	3	1	18	2,23,772	...	18	
Tanjore (North)..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. (South)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5,000	...	1	
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3,164	2	3	
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	2	5	...	24	1,47,387	2	26	
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	4	...	22	1,35,765	7	29	
Total ..	1	1	5	26	11	7	104	50	36	3	244	21,46,353	34	278	

C 5.

STATEMENT showing the value of Appeals instituted before the Appellate Courts of each District in the year 1884.

APPELLATE COURTS.	Not exceeding Rs.							Total.		Not estimable in money.	Grand Total.
	10.	50.	100.	500.	1,000.	2,500.	5,000.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Value.	No.	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arcot (North)	11	52	39	70	10	4	...	186	61,959	12	198
Do. (South)	25	98	43	67	11	1	2	247	36,089	...	247
Bellary	3	28	43	64	16	9	3	166	49,906	18	184
Canara (South)	19	70	72	129	26	19	3	338	60,889	41	370
Chingleput	72	122	98	100	11	5	...	408	41,401	...	403
Coimbatore	8	58	61	79	16	7	1	230	51,549	20	250
Cuddapah	4	24	33	67	15	5	...	148	35,880	17	165
Ganjam	...	31	29	72	13	6	...	151	36,343	24	175
Godavari	22	65	73	166	30	18	2	376	98,891	46	422
Kistna	29	53	44	79	18	3	..	226	38,251	1	227
Kurnool	1	14	11	24	8	1	...	59	15,502	...	59
Madura	41	144	101	170	41	37	11	545	1,67,540	22	567
Malabar (North)	68	179	116	152	30	12	4	561	99,490	47	608
Do. (South)	9	239	220	318	54	35	24	899	2,53,310	82	981
Nellore	8	43	35	63	14	12	...	175	43,608	11	186
Salem	32	77	47	81	18	7	...	262	47,441	...	262
Tanjore (North)	16	22	13	25	16	8	5	105	53,532	...	105
Do. (South)	64	197	77	114	39	18	12	521	1,37,926	...	521
Tinnevelly	74	99	56	104	24	12	1	370	65,188	18	388
Trichinopoly	16	40	49	58	5	3	...	171	26,774	8	179
Vizagapatam	21	54	71	115	30	19	...	310	86,643	22	332
Total...	543	1,709	1,326	2,117	445	241	68	6,449	15,07,112	389	6,838

D

STATEMENT showing the result of appeals from District Munsifs to District Judges and Subordinate Judges in 1884.

Name of the District.	District Munsifs' Courts.	Appealable decrees passed in contested cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions affirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
2		3	4	5	6	7
	District Munsifs.					
Arcot North.	Vellore	331	34	31	26	69·18
	Sholinghur	200	26	40	32	
	Tirupati	147	16	12	6	
	Arni	310	40	31	17	
	Chittoor	142	30	31	21	
	Arni (Additional)	237	41	14	8	
Arcot South.	Cuddalore	578	68	51	36	63·82
	Chidambaram...	416	39	26	19	
	Villupuram	259	78	53	38	
	Vriddhachalam	387	48	52	33	
	Tirukoilur	190	10	4	2	
Bellary.	Bellary	109	44	40	22	56·48
	Penukonda	236	46	46	22	
	Narsindevarkeroi	173	37	45	28	
	Gooti	336	35	44	31	
	Adoni	52	10	18	6	
Canara South.	Mangalore	330	77	81	34	44·97
	Kasargod	368	35	36	16	
	Udipi	497	69	90	53	
	Kundapur	541	41	45	23	
	Puttur	578	43	46	22	
	Karkal	340	47	28	13	
	Mulki	...	10	28	10	
	Barkur	...	26	49	17	
	Bantval	...	14	34	13	
Chingleput.	Chingleput	297	88	59	37	58·60
	Tiruvallur	252	49	32	22	
	Poonamallee	256	50	37	16	
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore	285	65	79	48	60·87
	Udamalpet	265	65	62	36	
	Erode	211	36	44	29	
	Karur	160	50	48	33	
	Kollegal	24	11	15	7	
	Gudalur	17	7	5	1	

Name of the District.	District Munsifs' Courts.	Appealable decrees passed in contested cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions affirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	District Munsifs.					
Cuddapah.	Cuddapah	343	45	52	37	66·04
	Nundalur	236	18	24	10	
	Proddutur	308	55	59	44	
	Madanapalle	131	10	10	7	
	Vayalpad	40	13	14	14	
	Kadiri	28	13	23	15	
	Badvel	19	10	25	13	
Ganjam.	Berhampore	279	48	51	31	56·82
	Chicacole	181	35	25	14	
	Aska	272	24	20	15	
	Tekkali	293	50	36	15	
Godavari.	Rajahmundry...	337	54	64	43	63·61
	Cocanada	198	40	41	29	
	Peddapuram	130	47	51	29	
	Amalapuram	408	73	76	57	
	Narsapur	229	76	62	38	
	Ellore	228	49	28	15	
	Tanuku	311	71	82	46	
Kistna.	Guntur	245	56	51	28	57·67
	Bapatla	220	32	22	7	
	Karempudi	191	25	18	13	
	Masulipatam	271	51	74	49	
	Bezvada	146	34	24	12	
Kurnool.	Kurnool	237	22	17	10	69·56
	Nandyal	233	31	25	19	
	Kumbum	216	6	4	3	
Madura.	Madura	239	58	78	34	54·16
	Tirumangalam	461	115	79	48	
	Sivaganga	139	36	49	34	
	Paramakudi	258	72	74	35	
	Dindigul	209	69	55	31	
	Additional Munsifs	295	128	86	46	

D.

STATEMENT showing the result of appeals from District Munsifs to District Judges and Subordinate Judges in 1884.—(*Concluded.*)

Name of the District.	District Munsifs' Courts.	Appealable decrees passed in contested cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions affirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	District Munsifs.					
Malabar North.	Tellicherry	416	114	105	68	53·58
	Kavvayi	205	92	86	54	
	Badagara	543	118	109	70	
	Paynad	460	153	198	73	
	Cannanore	387	67	71	44	
	Nadapuram	395	52	17	5	
Malabar South.	Calicut	577	114	108	55	63·63
	Chavakad	479	76	85	57	
	Ernad	550	125	137	81	
	Palghat	391	127	141	99	
	Shernad	583	88	94	73	
	Betutnad	431	99	99	54	
	Kutnad	359	78	81	47	
	Nedunganad	324	62	95	56	
	Angadipuram	397	48	71	50	
	Temmalpuram	369	76	83	61	
	Vayitri	148	22	27	17	
	Anjengo	6	1	2	1	
Nellore.	Ongole	663	48	80	35	55·87
	Nellore	635	114	177	104	
	Kavali	318	24	24	18	
Salem.	Salem	190	66	23	12	53·03
	Namakal	171	42	34	18	
	Tirupatur	143	25	28	16	
	Krishnaghiri	91	21	2	1	
	Hosur	15	10	26	13	
	Dharmapuri	6	7	19	10	

Name of the District.	District Munsifs' Courts.	Appealable decrees passed in contested cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions affirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	District Munsifs.					
Tanjore.	Negapatam	141	24	26	14	60·71
	Mayavaram	111	26	22	15	
	Tiruvalur	156	28	31	23	
	Shiyali	88	17	15	10	
	Tirutturaipundi	147	31	21	12	
	Tanjore	212	71	73	39	
	Kumbakonum	130	37	33	21	
	Patukota	220	23	31	19	
	Valangiman	165	28	26	20	
	Mannargudi	146	45	45	26	
	Tiruvadi	151	52	52	27	
	Tranquebar	11	3	9		
	Tanjore (Addl.)	7	3	8	4	
Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly	221	61	37	21	43·55
	Srivilliputur	324	39	37	18	
	Ambasamudram	313	51	70	19	
	Srivaikuntham	312	65	59	26	
	Tuticorin	307	55	45	24	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	265	83	48	39	79·33
	Arivalur	152	23	39	24	
	Kulitalai	222	45	61	54	
	Trichinopoly (Addl.)	201	22	2	2	
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	362	47	41	30	64·05
	Bimlipatam	234	30	19	16	
	Rayavaram	362	88	64	36	
	Vizianagaram	244	37	33	15	
	Razam	361	78	53	37	
	Parvatipur	199	39	32	21	

E.

STATEMENT showing the relative contribution of the several Districts of the Presidency to the aggregate litigation (omitting suits before Village Munsifs' Courts) of the year 1884.

DISTRICTS.	Small Causes.	Ordinary Suits.	Appeals to District and Subordinate Judges' Courts.	Appeals to the High Court.	Total.	Percentage total.
Tanjore	18,698	6,025	626	106	20,450	12·77
Malabar (South)	9,830	6,914	961	194	17,919	11·19
Do. (North)	9,034	3,403	608	117	13,162	8·22
Madura	5,436	4,139	567	93	10,235	6·40
Godavari	5,115	3951	422	58	9,546	5 96
Do. (Agency)	...	62	2	...	64	·04
Tinnevelly	5,291	3,408	388	44	9,126	5·70
Vizagapatam	3,770	3,775	332	32	7,909	4·94
Do. (Agency)	...	226	11	...	237	·15
Kistna	4,035	3,578	227	12	7,852	4·91
Arcot (South)	3,423	3,820	247	41	7,531	4·71
Coimbatore	2,158	3,862	250	71	6,361	3·97
Arcot (North)...	2,309	3,543	198	32	6,082	3·80
Ganjam	2,783	2,967	175	35	5,960	3·72
Do. (Agency)	...	93	4	...	97	06
Canara (South)	2,816	2,707	379	57	5,959	3·72
Trichinopoly	2,365	3,196	179	23	5,763	3·60
Salem	1,901	3,282	263	53	5,498	3·43
Chingleput	1,848	3,104	403	39	5,394	3·37
Nellore	1,963	2,925	186	60	5,134	3·21
Cuddapah	1,946	1,850	165	48	4,009	2·51
Bellary	1,856	1,707	184	39	3,786	2·37
Kurnool	825	1,113	59	11	2,008	1·25
Total...	82,397	69,665	6,955	1,165	1,60,082	100·00
Average per District...	4,120	3,483	348	58	8,004	...
Madras...	25,866	361	...	21	26,248	...

F.

STATEMENT showing the receipts and charges of Judicial Civil Administration and the ratio of population to suits :—

DISTRICTS.	Population.	No. of Suits.	Judicial Receipts.	Judicial Charges.	Surplus or Deficit.	Ratio of population to suits.
Arcot (North)	18,17,814	5,623	1,03,138	84,720	+18,418	323
Do. (South)	18,14,738	7,212	1,04,763	84,998	+19,765	252
Bellary	13,36,696	3,562	93,062	82,898	+10,164	375
Canara (South)	9,59,514	5,515	1,24,371	93,198	+31,173	174
Chingleput	9,81,381	4,108	66,247	64,477	+1,770	239
Coimbatore	16,57,690	5,884	1,27,552	89,071	+38,481	282
Cuddapah	11,21,038	3,793	60,575	69,904	—9,329	296
Ganjam	15,03,301	5,566	86,557	61,953	+24,604	270
Godavari	17,80,613	8,579	1,90,645	1,38,022	+52,623	201
Kistna	15,48,480	7,573	1,07,488	71,295	+36,193	204
Kurnool	7,09,305	1,937	32,802	47,680	—14,788	366
Madura	21,68,680	9,161	2,17,265	1,17,787	+99,478	237
Malabar (North)...	23,65,035	12,437	1,58,058	1,08,431	+49,627	81
Do. (South)...		16,732	2,81,459	1,79,406	+1,02,053	
Nellore	12,20,236	4,805	87,201	62,246	+24,955	254
Salem	15,99,595	4,817	85,884	64,399	+21,485	332
Tanjore (North)	21,30,383	5,682	1,19,018	67,618	+51,400	112
Do. (South)		13,301	2,48,302	1,55,858	+92,504	
Tinnevelly...	16,99,747	8,329	1,45,438	1,09,199	+36,239	204
Trichinopoly	12,15,033	5,476	96,780	75,500	+21,280	222
Vizagapatam	17,90,468	7,347	1,17,751	85,048	+32,703	244
Total..	2,94,19,747	1,47,744	26,55,006	19,13,808	+7,41,198	199
Average per District. .	14,00,940	7,035	1,26,429	91,134	35,295	199
Madras.	4,05,848	26,227	3,77,487	5,53,670	—1,76,183	15
Total for the Presidency...	2,98,25,595	1,73,971	30,32,493	24,67,478	+5,65,015	...

G

STATEMENT showing the receipts and charges on account of process-service, distributed according to Districts :—

Districts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Arcot (North)	28,335	23,521	4,814	...
Do. (South)	30,658	24,803	5,855	...
Bellary	24,846	24,314	532	...
Canara (South)	36,958	22,438	14,520	...
Chingleput	15,268	12,659	2,609	...
Coimbatore	30,914	18,131	12,683	...
Cuddapah	17,721	20,024	...	2,303
Ganjam	23,584	17,389	6,195	...
Godavari	56,109	50,026	6,083	...
Kistna	35,611	24,450	11,161	...
Kurnool	9,482	11,907	...	2,425
Madura	62,905	36,458	26,447	...
Malabar (North)	42,883	34,333	8,550	...
Do. (South)	71,737	55,459	16,278	...
Nellore	26,198	21,485	4,713	...
Salem	23,601	19,030	4,571	...
Tanjore	1,06,426	64,475	41,951	...
Tinnevelly	42,387	35,944	6,443	...
Trichinopoly	24,550	20,563	3,987	...
Vizagapatam	30,378	27,333	3,045	...
Total...	7,40,451	5,64,742	1,80,437	4,728
Or a net surplus of Rs...	...	...	1,75,709	...
Average upon 20 Districts...	37,023	28,237	8,785	...

H

STATEMENT showing the receipts and charges on account of Copyists' Establishment distributed according to Districts.

Districts.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Arcot (North)	6,656	4,022	2,634	...
Do. (South)	5,444	3,342	2,102	...
Bellary	3,693	2,858	835	...
Canara (South)	8,473	4,794	3,679	...
Chingleput	3,086	2,037	1,049	...
Coimbatore	7,389	5,049	2,340	...
Cuddapah	2,907	1,755	1,242	...
Ganjam	3,739	2,462	1,277	...
Godavari	8,271	4,718	3,553	...
Kistna	1,140	849	291	...
Kurnool	1,199	774	425	...
Madura	16,490	10,352	6,138	...
Malabar (North)	13,011	8,792	4,219	...
Do. (South)	24,654	16,012	8,642	...
Nellore	3,480	2,577	903	...
Salem	4,080	2,380	1,700	...
Tanjore	20,756	14,105	6,651	...
Tinnevelly	11,181	7,818	3,363	...
Trichinopoly	5,251	3,992	1,259	...
Vizagapatam	6,441	4,014	2,427	...
Total...	1,58,031	1,03,297	54,734	...
Average upon 20 Districts...	7,902	5,165	2,737	...